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Illinois University--Division
of special services for
war veterans

Manual for war veterans



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
MANUAL
for
WAR VETERANS



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DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

MANUAL
for
WAR VETERANS

The material in this Manual was prepared originally
by Professor Sidney E. Glenn, formerly Director of the
Division of Special Services for War Veterans.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS
HAROLD W. HANNAH, Director
FRANK A. BRIDGEWATER, Assistant Director
HAROLD E. TEMMER, Assistant Director

CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO ADMISSION AND SCHOLARSHIPS

All matters pertaining to admission to the University of Illinois are handled by the Office of the Registrar. All communications in regard to entrance requirements, high school credits, college and university transfers, examinations in high school subjects, scholarships, general inquiries about the University, and University catalogs and special bulletins should be addressed to: Mr. George P. Tuttle, Registrar, Room 100-A, Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois; they will be given immediate attention.

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Alma Mater, by Lorado Taft

MANUAL FOR WAR VETERANS

TO THE VETERAN

The University of Illinois extends the warmest welcome as you come to us to prepare yourself for the perpetuation in peace of those ideals for the existence of which you have generously and gladly given of the days of your youth. For democracy, which can be saved from outside enemies by armed might, can only maintain itself against its inner enemies by the intellectual strength of the citizenry. Because the State of Illinois is grateful for the services of the veterans, but also because the welfare of the country, probably for the next half century, depends upon what the veterans will do, the University of Illinois has gladly accepted the responsibility of helping you to prepare yourself for peace as efficiently as you prepared yourself for war. We offer to you every manner of help that we can devise to assist you in beginning or continuing your education. It was to accomplish this end that we have established the Division of Special Services for War Veterans.

WHO ARE WAR VETERANS?

The name, "War Veteran," as we use it here, means any man or woman who served in the armed forces or auxiliary services of the United States.

WHAT IS THE DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES?

The Division of Special Services, which has been established by the faculty and the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, is the University's answer to the specific question, "What can we do to be of greatest service to veterans who wish to come to the University of Illinois?" It is a pioneering educational venture, breaking traditional educational policies, and allowing for an educational freedom which will best serve the needs of individual students.

In the establishment of its Division of Special Services, the University has stated that the purpose and function of this Division shall be:

1. To study the needs of the returning veteran.
2. To inform him of all the various services of the University, and to advise him in matters of educational aims and adjustments.
3. To help him to find among existing curricula the one which will best satisfy his purpose, and to assist in making such adjustments therein as may be desired by him and accepted by the college or department in question.
4. To administer the educational programs of those veterans whose special needs are not satisfied by existing curricula.

The Division has been established, and is prepared to meet the purposes and carry out the functions stated above. This manual has been prepared to help you to make the greatest use of the Division.

Administration Building



QUESTIONS CONFRONTING THE VETERAN

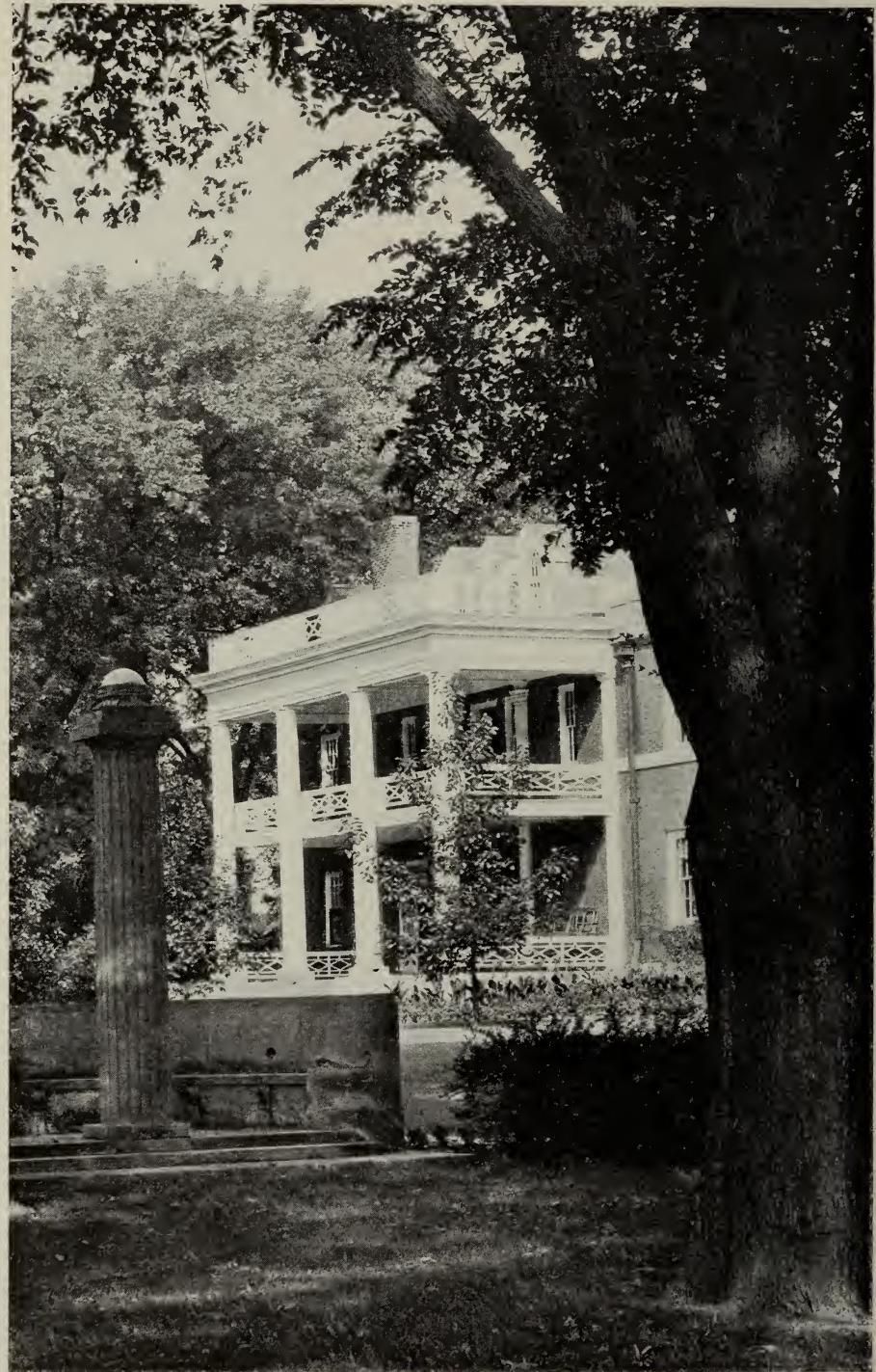
The Veteran returning to civilian life is faced with the problem of choosing between two courses, to take a position in business or industry, or to resume, or begin, an educational program as a preparation for a place in civilian life. There are four questions which will confront the veteran in considering the effects of resuming or beginning an educational program:

1. If I wish to go on with educational plans or begin an educational program, should I attend a University or some other type of training institution, or should I enroll in "on-the-job" training?
2. If I decide to attend a University, what course should I take? Should I take one of the regular courses, or have I devised a plan of my own which I wish to follow but which does not fit the traditional curriculum? If the latter, can I secure such a course in a University?
3. What special provisions have been made to take care of me as a veteran?
4. What are the University's agencies which are ready to assist me?

The veteran will find this manual useful in answering all of these questions. The answers to the first two questions will be found on pages 28-62, with the foreword, "Why Go to the University?", and in the list of the colleges and schools at the University of Illinois, and the Occupational Index on pages 52-62 which lists many of the courses of training which can be found at the University of Illinois. The veteran should understand that the Division of Special Services can assist him to arrange the combination of subject matter and courses which will meet his needs.

The answer to the third question will be found on pages 9-16 on which are published explanations of special educational aids to veterans which have been provided by the State of Illinois and by the Congress of the United States. The explanations of the state and federal statutes are given in some detail for ready reference by the veteran who wishes to question any special provision.

The answer to the fourth question, concerning the agencies, which have been provided to assist veterans, will be found on pages 17-23. On these pages the veteran will find the answers to questions about admission, counseling, living conditions, health, and student-activity affairs, in the account of the agencies which are ordinarily referred to as agencies for student life and welfare.



South Porch of the Woman's Building

VETERANS' SCHOLARSHIPS AT ILLINOIS

There is given below the text of the State Statute concerning Military Scholarships at the University of Illinois, a statement of points to be especially noted in the Act, and an outline of the procedure to be followed by the candidate.

THE STATE STATUTE

An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved and in force June 12, 1909, as amended June 28, 1919 and May 27, 1943.

Section 173a. Any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of United States, not including members of the Students' Army Training Corps during World War I, or at any time between September 16, 1940 and the termination of World War II, who, at the time of entering upon such service, was a resident of this state, and who has been honorably discharged from such service, and who shall possess all necessary entrance requirements shall, upon application and proper proof, be awarded a University of Illinois scholarship.

Any person who served as above stated, and who, at the time of entering upon such service, was a student at the University of Illinois, and who was honorably discharged from such service, shall, upon application and proper proof, be entitled to finish and complete his course of study at the University of Illinois without tuition and matriculation charges, but such person shall not be entitled to more than four years of gratuitous instruction.

The holder of any university scholarship or free tuition privileges, under the provisions of this section, shall be entitled to all the privileges and shall be subject to all the conditions set forth in Sections 174 and 175 of this Act.

The provisions of Sections 166a and 173a, however, shall not apply to persons who were convicted by court martial of disobedience of orders, where such disobedience consisted of the refusal to perform military service on the ground of alleged religious or conscientious objections against war.

Sections 174 and 175 of the original Act (the General School Law), referred to in the third paragraph of Section 173a, are as follows:

Sec. 174. Any University scholarship issued under the provisions of this Act shall exempt the holder from the payment of tuition, or any matriculation, term or incidental fee whatsoever, except for the purchase of laboratory supplies and similar fees for supplies and materials: *Provided, however,* that such student shall be subject to all examinations, rules and requirements of the board of trustees and faculty, except as herein directed: *And, provided, further,* that this Act shall not be construed to prohibit the board of trustees from granting other scholarships.

Sec. 175. Any student holding a University scholarship, who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the president of the University that he re-

quires leave of absence for the purpose of earning funds to defray his expenses while in attendance, may be granted such leave of absence, and may be allowed a period not to exceed six years to complete his course at the University.

Points to Be Noted in the Act: The attention of candidates is called to the following points in the Act quoted above:

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES

To be eligible for appointment to a Military Scholarship, a candidate must establish the following facts:

- (1) That he served in the army, the navy, or the marine corps of the United States, exclusive of the Students' Army Training Corps during World War I, or any time between September 16, 1940, and the termination of World War II.
- (2) That he was honorably discharged from such service.
- (3) That he was not convicted by court-martial of disobedience of orders, consisting in the refusal to perform military service "on the ground of alleged religious or conscientious objections against war."
- (4) That at the time of entering upon his service he was a resident of the State of Illinois or a student in the University of Illinois.
- (5) That he possesses "all necessary entrance requirements;" i.e., that he can meet in full the requirements set forth in the Annual Register of the University for matriculation in the college or curriculum of the University which he proposes to enter. These requirements include graduation from an accredited high school, with fifteen units in acceptable subjects, including certain prescribed subjects. A candidate who is not a graduate of an accredited high school may meet the requirements by passing entrance examinations.

HOW A CANDIDATE SHOULD PROCEED

Proof of the required qualifications may ordinarily be made by sending to the University Registrar the following papers:

- (1) The candidate's certificate of Honorable Discharge. This document should be sent by registered mail, with postage enclosed for its return in the same manner.
- (2) In the case of a new student, official credentials covering his previous civilian education, including a complete transcript of his secondary school work and similar statements of attendance at higher institutions.

If in any case the necessary facts are not established by these papers, further evidence will be required.

Scholarship application forms may be had by addressing G. P. Tuttle, Registrar, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

FEDERAL AID TO VETERANS

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Public Law 16 as amended

To Be Eligible You Must Have

1. Active service since September 16, 1940.
2. Been discharged or released under other than dishonorable conditions.
3. A disability pension, or be eligible for one, or be receiving retirement pay for a disability.
4. Need for vocational rehabilitation to overcome vocational handicap caused by service disability. (Men on terminal leave and men hospitalized pending discharge are eligible but no subsistence will be paid until discharge.)

How to Apply

During time you have a vocational handicap file Veterans Administration Form 1900 with Veterans Administration office paying your pension or one nearest your home.

Length of Training

A course of training not to exceed 4 years and not to extend beyond 9 years after the end of World War II. You are eligible for as much study as it takes you to be rehabilitated. The Administrator may approve a course longer than 4 years if complete rehabilitation is not possible in that time.

What the Government Will Pay You

During training period and for 2 months after you are able to work (including 30 days leave in 12 consecutive months) —

Single — Monthly minimum of \$105. This is made up of your pension (or retirement pay) plus at least \$65 subsistence. If \$65 is added to your pension (or retirement pay) and the total is greater than \$105, you will receive full pension (or retirement pay) plus \$65.

Married or with dependents — Monthly minimum of \$115 for self and wife; \$125 for self, wife and one child, plus \$7 for each additional child and \$15 for each dependent parent.

This minimum is made up of your pension (or retirement

pay) plus at least \$90 subsistence. If \$90 is added to your pension (or retirement pay) and the total is greater than the minimums above, you will receive full pension (or retirement pay) plus \$90.

If you are paid by an employer while learning a trade or occupation, your combined salary from him and the Veterans Administration subsistence payment may at no time exceed salary of experienced worker. Veterans Administration subsistence will be cut to keep this in line. Pension or retirement pay, however, is in addition.

What the Government Will Pay for You

All tuition costs, books, equipment and other school expenses, including transportation to the place of training if it is not in your home city.

Where You Will Get Your Training

At any training institution (training on the job included) under contract with the Veterans Administration and selected by the Veterans Administration and you for your training.

What Training You May Take

Any new occupation or profession you wish to learn provided the vocational advisors of the Veterans Administration believe you have the physical ability, aptitude and educational qualifications to be successful in it.

Vocational Testing

You will be given tests to enable Veterans Administration advisors to prescribe and provide suitable training for your new occupation.

Injuries While in Training

If you suffer an injury as a result of your taking this course, and not the result of your own misconduct, and this injury causes additional disability or death, benefits will be awarded in the same way as if the injury, aggravation, or death resulted from war service. Application for these must be made within two years after injury.

Loans

It is possible to receive an advance not exceeding \$100 to be paid back with no interest.

EDUCATION — G.I. BILL

Public Law 346 as amended

To Be Eligible You Must Have

1. Active service since September 16, 1940.
2. Been discharged or released under other than dishonorable conditions.
3. A minimum of 90 days active service (or discharge for service-incurred or aggravated disability in less than 90 days).

(Men on terminal leave and men hospitalized pending discharge are eligible but no subsistence will be paid until discharge.)

How to Apply

File Veterans Administration Form 1950 with the Veterans Administration office closest to your home. Must be done within 4 years after the end of the war or your discharge, whichever is later.

Length of Training

As many months as you were on active duty plus an additional 12 months. Forty-eight months is the maximum. Time in certain ASTP and Navy College Training Programs may not be counted. Benefits will not extend beyond 9 years after the end of World War II.

What the Government Will Pay You

Single — \$65 per month, if attending school on a full-time basis (reductions will be made for part-time study). No subsistence for less than $\frac{1}{4}$ full-time course. No subsistence for correspondence study.

Married or with dependents — \$90 per month with one or more dependents.

If you are receiving a pension (or retirement pay) you will receive full pension (or retirement pay) plus subsistence.

If you are paid by an employer while learning a trade or occupation, your combined salary from him and the Veterans Administration subsistence payment may at no time exceed salary of expe-

rienced worker. Veterans Administration subsistence will be cut to keep this in line. Pension and retirement pay, however, are in addition.

What the Government Will Pay for You

Up to \$500 for an ordinary school year (30 to 38 weeks) to cover costs of tuition, books, fees, etc. Special provision may be made for courses costing more than \$500 for 30 weeks, correspondence study, and intensive postgraduate work of less than 30 weeks.

Where You Will Get Your Training

You may select any educational institution approved by the state in which it is located or specifically approved by the Veterans Administration. It does not have to be in your home state, but you must pay your own transportation. You must meet the entrance requirements of the school you select. You must do passing work to stay in the school. Training on the job is also possible. Foreign study, correspondence work, and intensive postgraduate study may be approved.

What Training You May Take

Any type for which a school will accept you. It may be vocational or general education. You may change a course of study or the school with the approval of the Veterans Administration.

Vocational Testing

You may request these tests if you are uncertain as to the type of education you want to take.

Injuries While in Training

Your own responsibility.

Loans

None.

NEITHER BENEFIT IS DEDUCTIBLE FROM FUTURE FEDERAL BONUS

The end of the war has not been declared. All time spent on active service until this declaration counts. For all who re-enlist in the armed forces before October 6, 1946, the end of hostilities will not occur until the expiration of their enlistments.



Memorial Stadium, Erected in Honor of the Fighting Illini of World War I

UNIVERSITY AGENCIES TO ASSIST YOU

The following pages will assist you in answering a number of minor questions, individually only a part of the total, but as such important, for many of them must be answered before you can complete your plans. Here are the questions which the following pages will answer for you:

How do I get into the University?

How do I get credit for previous college work done elsewhere?

How do I get credit for work done in my military unit?

How do I choose my course?

How do I register in the Division of Special Services?

To whom should I write concerning admission and scholarships?

What are the two special needs of veterans and how are they met?

What counseling agencies are provided for me?

What if I need a job?

How do I get a room, or an apartment if I am married?

What about boarding facilities?

What provisions are there for my health?

What about student activities?

Is there an organization of veterans?

What will it cost me to attend the University?

What about churches and religious connections?

This section of the manual should answer most questions on student life and welfare; if it does not answer any specific question, it will point to the office or agency which can answer it.

REGISTRAR

Permits to Enter. Permits to enter the University will be granted by the Registrar of the University, on the basis of previous work at the college level, completion of high school, the passing of examinations, or a demonstration of ability to carry college work.

Advanced Standing and Undergraduate Credit for Service and for Education in the Armed Forces. Undergraduate credit toward a degree may be obtained for work successfully completed in other schools or colleges. The University, under general provisions administered by the Committee on Admissions from Higher Institutions, will recognize for college credit certain training and experience in the Armed Forces. Credit in military science and physical education and hygiene will be approved when a person, honorably discharged, presents evidence that he has completed the basic training program in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. The Committee will recognize for credit correspondence courses of college grade, the general educational development examinations and the examinations in special fields prepared by the United States Armed Forces Institute. The College Training Programs of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will be accepted as credit transferred from the institution where it was taken. The Committee will consider for credit work done in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Specialized and Technical Schools where its equivalence in terms of college courses is established by proficiency examinations, or where such courses have been recommended for college credit in the *Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experience in the Armed Services* published by the American Council on Education. Documents which may be transmitted to the Registrar for credit earned in service are WDAGO Form 100 and NAVPERS Form 553.

Choice of Curriculum or Courses. As a veteran, on entering the University, you will have the privilege of applying for admission to any college or curriculum, unless your course of study has been fixed by the agency through which you were entered. For

those of you whose educational needs can best be met by programs of study which can not be fitted to the requirements for graduation of the permanently established colleges and schools, the Director of the Division of Special Services for War Veterans will arrange individual curricula, *quantitatively* and *qualitatively* equivalent to the established curricula, upon the completion of which you will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Division of Special Services for War Veterans.

Registration in the Division of Special Services for War Veterans. You may register in, and come under the direct supervision of, the Division under certain definite conditions:

1. If you so elect at the time of your first registration and are accepted by the Division.
2. When you are referred to the Division by any school or college, and are accepted.
3. When you voluntarily transfer to the Division from any school or college, according to the usual University procedure.

Correspondence Pertaining to Admission and Scholarships. All matters pertaining to admission to the University of Illinois are handled by the Office of the Registrar. All communications in regard to entrance requirements, high school credits, college and university transfers, examinations in high school subjects, scholarships, general inquiries about the University, and University catalogs and special bulletins should be addressed to: Mr. George P. Tuttle, Registrar, Room 100-A, Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois; they will be given immediate attention.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS

Needs of Veterans. The Division will make every effort to learn the needs of the returning veterans and to meet such needs as can be satisfied through the resources of the University. Two primary needs will be for information and guidance.

Information. *Every veteran in the University, or planning to attend the University, is invited to consult with the Division on his problems.* If the Division can not solve the problem, the Director will ascertain for him the proper facility in the University or outside the University which can give him the most efficient help and,

with his consent, refer him to a University office or other agency. This aid will be furnished before, during, and after the time the veteran is an enrolled student.

Guidance, Educational. The Division is prepared to assist the student in finding among the existing courses of study the one which will best satisfy his needs and his desires. Through the Division, he may obtain help in making such adjustments in the curriculum which he chooses as may be desired by him and accepted by the school or college from which he plans to graduate. The Division will also work out complete curricula for those whose special needs are not met by programs now offered. A few of the University and other agencies which are at his service are listed here:

Procedures Under the G.I. Bill

The purpose of this section is to acquaint you with the functioning of the G.I. Bill.

Room 258, Administration West, is the University office that processes all your records pertaining to the G.I. Bill, Public Law 346, and the Rehabilitation Act, Public Law 16.

Any questions you may have concerning these laws will be answered in Room 258, Administration West.

If You Have a Certificate of Eligibility

If you have a Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement (Veterans Administration Form 1953), take it to Room 258, Administration West. There you will receive a 4 x 6 white card, which you may take to the Dean of Men's Office, Room 152, Administration West. There you will receive your order book for purchasing books and supplies. Information on the use of the order book follows.

Subsistence Payments Under the G.I. Bill

Your subsistence payments will generally begin within four to six weeks after you turn in your Certificate of Eligibility, or the beginning of the semester, whichever is the later date.

What Happens to Your Certificate of Eligibility

Your Certificate is endorsed and returned to the Veterans Administration. After your Certificate is received and processed by the Veterans Administration, an award is set aside for you. You are notified of this award on Veterans Administration Adjudication Form 506. In this notice you will be instructed to furnish proof of your marriage or dependents, if you claim subsistence for either.

Proof of Marriage and Dependents

Forms and information necessary to establish your marriage or dependents may be obtained in Room 258, Administration West.

If You Do Not Have a Certificate of Eligibility

If you do not have a Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement at the time of registration, and you qualify for benefits under the G.I. Bill, then you may request deferment of tuition and fees in Room 258, Administration West, until such time as you receive your Certificate.

Probation and Dropping

You remain in good standing with the Veterans Administration so long as you are in good standing with the University.

Withdrawing

If you are in training under either Public Law 346 or Public Law 16 and you withdraw from the University, then you must:

1. Turn in all your books and supplies to the Veterans Administration, Room 308, Administration East.
2. Write a letter to the Veterans Administration explaining:
 - a. Your reasons for withdrawal.
 - b. Whether or not you plan to use your benefits at a future date.
If you know when and where you want to use them, then so indicate in your letter.

How Books and Supplies Are Provided to Veterans

University registrants enrolled under the auspices of Public Law 16 and Public Law 346 are provided with the books, equipment, and supplies which are required in their courses. In conformity with the G.I. Bill, only required articles are provided. Articles which are helpful to students but which the average student customarily does not buy can not be provided.

When a veteran deposits his Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement in Room 258, Administration West, he is eligible to be issued an Order Book by the Dean of Men's Office, where the veteran's account is maintained. Upon being informed in class by his instructor as to what articles are required, the veteran lists the articles, in triplicate, in his Order Book and then secures the signature of the instructor and the representative of the Dean of Men for the entry. One of the three copies prepared by the veteran is withdrawn from the book and filed with the veteran's account. The veteran then can go to a store of his own choice, secure the articles, and "pay" the store by presenting the two remaining copies in his Order Book.

A veteran who enrolls in the University without presenting his Certificate may either charge his books, in a personal account, or pay cash for them and secure an itemized receipt. When the veteran later files his Certificate in Room 258, Administration West, he is issued his Order Book. He can then take care of his charge account by presenting to the bookstore concerned properly signed Order Book entries for the

items he charged, thus removing the charge. If the veteran paid cash for his books, he may secure a reimbursement from the Dean of Men by presenting properly signed Order Book slips and his itemized cash receipt.

THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

The University of Illinois recognizes its responsibility for the entire life of the student while he is living in the academic community, with the objective of providing the most favorable conditions surrounding his University life. The Dean of Students is the unifying and coordinating officer in charge of all agencies interested in the student's physical well-being, both in how he lives, and where he lives, in social and recreational activities, and in the cultural level of all phases of his life outside the classroom. The various units of this division of student life and welfare handle most of the individual cases within their purview, but the Dean of Students, Fred H. Turner, 152 Administration Building, is also available for individual conferences.

DEAN OF MEN DEAN OF WOMEN

Both of these officers, and their assistants, will gladly help you, when you arrive, in adjusting yourselves to the University, and, afterwards, in giving counsel and guidance. They can help you with your personal problems, with financial and health problems, with housing problems, and with problems connected with those student activities which we call extracurricular. The Dean of Women is Mrs. Leah Trelease, 100 Woman's Building, and the Dean of Men is Mr. E. E. Stafford, 152 Administration Building.

McKinley Hospital



DIRECTOR OF STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

The student desiring employment should consult with G. W. Peck, Assistant Dean of Men and Director of Student Employment, at 104 Administration Building. The services of the office are available twelve months of the year, and written inquiries or personal calls are welcome at any time. Student veterans' wives may also consult with Mr. Peck concerning employment.

THE DIVISION OF STUDENT HOUSING

All applications for housing are filed with this Division located in 108 Illini Hall at the corner of Wright and John streets in Champaign, Telephone No. 6-2594.

Rental of rooms by mail is not recommended. The Housing Division, under the direction of Mr. S. Earl Thompson, has man and woman staff members on duty throughout the year. A limited number of housing facilities for married students have been supplied through the cooperation of Federal Public Housing Authority. The University operates both permanent and temporary housing units for the use of single students.

Accommodations in approved student homes are listed by the Housing Division. These facilities are operated by local house holders in Champaign-Urbana. Some of these units offer both room and board, and some rooming accommodations only. Any questions concerning contracts or rental procedures should be referred to the Housing Division before rental agreements are signed.

THE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE STATION AND MCKINLEY HOSPITAL

The University Health Service is actively engaged in establishing and maintaining the physical and mental health of all students. Its functions are primarily educational and preventive, but it can and will give you advice, emergency treatment, and assistance in finding competent specialists and other practitioners of medicine. All students not previously examined at the Health Service Station must take a medical examination. If taken at a regularly appointed time before registration, it will be given without charge. Such an

examination provides a sound basis for advice not only on health but also, to some extent, on the amount and kind of academic work the student is capable of doing. McKinley Hospital serves both the students and the faculty. Student veterans' wives may participate in the hospitalization and medical service plan.

THE PERSONNEL BUREAU

As one of its services to students throughout the State, the University of Illinois offers through its Personnel Bureau, a complete aptitude testing and counseling service. The Personnel Bureau's staff of experienced counselors can help you discover the answers to questions about your general fitness for specific courses of study; the kind of work in which you have a good chance to succeed; the measures you can take to increase your efficiency as a student—in reading rapidly and understandingly, in increasing your powers of concentration. It can help you, also, in developing a personality that will be an asset to you in school and in the years that follow your work here.

Since an objective discussion of your abilities, interests, educational background, and personal situation can be of great help to you in making your decision as to your course of study, it is highly desirable that if possible you avail yourself of these services, preferably some time previous to your actual registration in the University. Special counseling is available for married veterans in 311 Administration Building.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND DEPARTMENTS

In the office of every college, department, division, or school you will find in the deans, directors, department heads, or their assistants, men and women who by constant contact with educational and other problems have the experience and the wisdom to advise you on educational problems and on the rules and regulations under which you must work if your work here is to be a complete success. Many problems of educational adjustment can be solved with the help of the instructors in the courses in which you are registered. In your success in school, their labors are justified.

ILLINI UNION

The Illini Union is the all-university organization for all men and women students. It touches the social, academic, and cultural life of every man or woman registered in the University, and through its varied programs of entertainment, recreation, service, and special affairs, it brings together in its programs students of diverse interests, personalities, and talents. In the Illini Union Building are lounges, meeting rooms, a music room, cafeteria, soda fountain, dining room, ballroom, browsing room, bowling alleys, game room, and many other facilities. It creates for all students an environment in which common understanding and friendship are fostered, and helps to maintain that ideal of a democratic student body of which the University has long been proud.

COSTS

Estimated expenses for undergraduate students attending at Urbana, exclusive of such variable items as clothing, railroad fare, and recreation, are tabulated below. This estimate covers two semesters for students who are residents of Illinois. (For those who are not residents of Illinois the tuition is higher.) Students of law and music and unclassified students are charged additional fees. Also each student at Urbana must make a deposit of \$5.00. An additional deposit of \$10 (\$15 in all) is required of students withdrawing military equipment.

	<i>Minimum Budget</i>	<i>Moderate Budget</i>
1. Matriculation fee (new students only).....	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
2. Tuition fee (residents of Illinois).....	80.00	80.00
3. Laboratory, library, and supply fee.....	10.00	10.00
4. Hospital and medical service fee.....	10.00	10.00
5. Illini Union service charge.....	10.00	10.00
6. Textbooks.....	25.00	30.00
7. School supplies.....	14.00	18.00
8. Room.....	100.00	130.00
9. Board.....	250.00	325.00
10. Laundry (mailed home).....	9.00	9.00
11. Miscellaneous.....	20.00	90.00
	<u>\$538.00</u>	<u>\$722.00</u>

NOTE: Veterans who are receiving Federal Educational Benefits do not have to pay for items 1-7 inclusive. Veterans who are not receiving Federal Educational Benefits but who are under the Illinois Military Scholarship do not have to pay items 1 and 2. This applies to both resident and non-resident veterans.

ACTIVITIES

STUDENT SENATE

The student self-government organization of the University is the Student Senate. It is made up of twenty-five student members, ten ex-officio, and fifteen elected members from the undergraduate student body. Its purpose is to promote the general welfare of the student body and to exercise powers of student government granted it. The Student Senate has legislative power coordinate with that of the Committee on Student Affairs. The Student Senate is assisted by three faculty advisers. Three of its important committees are the Audit Committee, the Elections Committee, and the Student Council, of six senior members, four with voting privileges, which cooperates with the Senate Committee on Student Affairs in the administration of student matters. The Senate appoints the student members of various boards of control.

COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

The University Senate Committee on Student Affairs is composed of the Dean of Men, Dean of Women, and seven other faculty members; a cooperating committee from the Student Senate meets with the faculty committee at regular intervals. In conjunction with the Student Senate, the Committee on Student Affairs has jurisdiction over student organizations and activities, social functions, the calendar of activity events, recognition of honorary and professional organizations, the regulations relative to the operation of motor vehicles by undergraduates, is advisory to the Dean of Students in all matters pertaining to student activities, and in various other ways advises, directs, and cooperates with students in extracurricular, extra-academic, and welfare policies.

The Chairman is Prof. Sleeter Bull, 552 Old Agriculture Building; the Secretary is Dean E. E. Stafford, 152 Administration Building; activity finances are supervised by Assistant Dean V. J. Hampton, 152 Administration Building.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

Veterans, male and female, are eligible for membership in American Legion Post 909, University of Illinois; American Veterans

Committee (AVC); and the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS).

VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES

The question is sometimes raised as to the educational values of extracurricular activities. The student who attends a university should do more than attend his classes and prepare for them. He should have some part in the University life which is around him. On the other hand, studies come first and he should not attend the University merely for the sake of the activities that go with it.

The variety of extracurricular activities is so great in the University of Illinois, that any student may find a field of activity according to his interests and available time. Excepting rowing and sailing, practically every branch of athletics is available for men and women. Publications attract many; Men's and Women's Leagues, Military, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Student Alumni Association, bands, glee clubs, chorus, orchestra, Concert and Entertainment Board, Student Senate, class organizations, and a multitude of societies, clubs, and committees provide opportunities.

The Illini Union—Activities Center



RELIGIOUS LIFE OF STUDENTS

Since the University of Illinois is the State University, non-sectarian in character, it does not teach religion. This does not mean, however, that the religious and spiritual life of the students is neglected, for near the campus are churches, religious foundations, and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. These religious organizations, their addresses, and directors are:

Baptist.—The University Baptist Church and Roger Williams Foundation, Fourth and Daniel Streets, Champaign—Reverend Paul L. Offenhisier; Edith W. Offenhisier, Counselor.

Catholic.—St. John's Catholic Chapel, Newman Foundation, Sixth and Armory Streets, Champaign—Reverend Edward J. Duncan, S.T.D., Chaplain; Reverend Edward W. O'Rourke, S.T.L., Reverend Alfred Deutsch, Assistants.

Christian.—The University Place Christian Church, The Illinois Disciples Foundation, 401 South Wright Street, Champaign—Reverend Stephen Fisher; Lola Clark, Assistant in Student Work.

Christian Science.—Meetings held in the Illini Union Building. Reading room at 631 East Green Street, Champaign.

Congregational.—First Congregational Church, Pilgrim Foundation. Rooms in church devoted to Foundation, Sixth and Daniel Streets, Champaign—Reverend Melville T. Kennedy.

Episcopal.—The Chapel of St. John the Divine, Episcopal Canterbury Foundation, social center for Episcopal Students, 1007 South Wright Street, Champaign—Reverend William Ward.

Evangelical and Reformed.—Student fellowship meetings in St. Peters Church, University and Fourth Streets, Champaign; McKinley Foundation—Reverend R. J. Bierbaum, Minister; Mrs. Selma Kugler, Director Student Work.

Evangelical Lutheran.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth Street and University Avenue, Champaign—Reverend J. G. Kaiser; Lutheran Center, 602 East Chalmers, Champaign; Reverend E. H. Heintzen, Student Pastor.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran.—201 West Springfield, Champaign—Reverend A. C. Larsen.

Methodist.—Trinity Methodist Church, and Wesley Foundation, Green and Goodwin Streets, Urbana—Reverend Paul Burt; Reverend Joe Brown Love, Associate.

Presbyterian.—McKinley Presbyterian Church, John and Fifth Streets, Champaign. McKinley Foundation, Daniel and Fifth Streets, Champaign. Separate building for Foundation activities—Reverend James R. Hine; Reverend Russell Shaw, Miss Jennie Barry, Associates.

Sinai Temple.—Clark and State Streets, Champaign. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, 605 East Green Street, Champaign. Maintains club

rooms—Doctor A. L. Sachar, Director; Rabbi Albert G. Silverman, Associate Director.

Unitarian.—The Unitarian Church, Mathews Avenue and Oregon Street, Urbana—Reverend Philip Schug.

United Evangelical Lutheran.—Grace Church, Springfield Avenue and Randolph Street, Champaign; office, McKinley Foundation—Reverend A. C. Larsen.

Universalist.—Universalist Church, Green and Birch Streets, Urbana—Reverend Ellis E. Pierce.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Building at 1001 South Wright Street, Champaign—Mr. Henry E. Wilson, Secretary; Mr. M. Ian Coldwell, Mr. Philip B. Morgan, Mr. Avery C. Wood, Mr. Laurence R. Cadwell (on leave), Associates.

Young Women's Christian Association.—Building and dormitory at 801 South Wright Street, Champaign—Miss Verna Volz, Secretary.

The churches, associations, and foundations carry on extensive programs for students who are interested. In addition to special services for students, there are courses in religion for which University credit may be earned, programs of projects, dramatics, chorus, orchestra, deputations, boys' work, and opportunities for administrative training. Dr. Katharine W. Taylor of the Y.M.C.A. is sponsoring courses for married veterans and fostering cooperative play groups for veterans' children.

OTHER AIDS

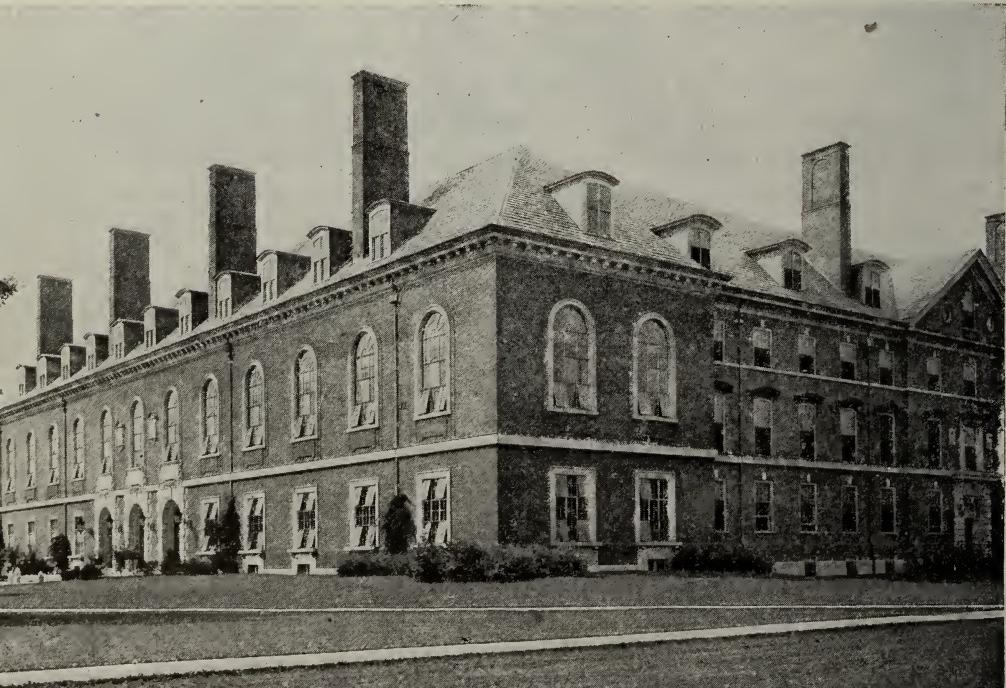
The Division will assist you in selecting those off-campus agencies, local, state, or national, which can best serve your needs in securing the rights and privileges which are yours by law, state or national, and the benefits offered to you by private organizations. A Service Officer is located at Room 249, Armory Building, to give every possible assistance to veterans and their dependents in filing claims for all benefits to which they are entitled, such as education and training under the G.I. Bill, pension and treatment for disabilities in service, etc. The Service Officer is charged by the State of Illinois to advise and assist veterans on problems of insurance, employment, loans, and to aid in the application for all Federal, State and Community benefits that may accrue to veterans.

WHY GO TO THE UNIVERSITY?

FOREWORD

The man or woman who comes to the University usually has in mind the acquisition of an education which will cultivate his intelligence, increase his knowledge, and develop his social abilities or qualities, to the end that he may be a better man and a better citizen. Along with this kind of education, he frequently wishes to prepare himself in a specific fashion for the work for which he feels he is fitted. *The University is not a trade school, but it can and does prepare for definite careers.* It gives an opportunity to those with a reasonable degree of intellectual ability, ambition, and determination to fit themselves for the kind of life in which they can best serve themselves and mankind. The following pages are intended to show something of the nature of the kinds of education which may be begun or completed at the University, in the different schools and colleges, in Urbana-Champaign and in Chicago. The index of occupations which follows, although not complete, should help many who have ambitions to do specific kinds of work to find the curriculum in which they may best prepare themselves.

The Library



THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE¹

The College of Agriculture offers curricula in agriculture, floriculture, and home economics, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Its purpose is to prepare men and women for successful careers in agriculture and home economics; and to prepare the student for the practical affairs of life. The chief fields of study open to the student who registers in this college are listed below.

DEPARTMENTS AND CURRICULA

Agricultural Economics

Students who specialize in Agricultural Economics find employment in the business side of farming and related fields as farm managers, in buying, selling, and processing farm products, in financing farmers, as land appraisers, as agricultural economists and statisticians with government agencies or firms which do business with farmers.

Agricultural Engineering (See *College of Engineering*, p. 36)

A five-year program can be arranged for students desiring degrees from both colleges.

Agriculture, General

Graduates from this curriculum engage in various types of farming, in educational and extension work, in civil or public service, in the processing and marketing of agricultural products, in the sale and service of agricultural equipment and supplies, in agricultural credit work.

Agriculture, Vocational

A graduate from this curriculum is prepared to teach agriculture in high schools having departments of vocational agriculture.

Agriculture and Engineering (See *College of Engineering*)

Agriculture and Law (Six-year program)

Agronomy

Students who specialize in Agronomy can major either in Crops or in Soils. Graduates thus trained are qualified for positions as agronomists, specialists in farm crops or in forage and pasture crops, plant breeders, soil surveyors, land appraisers, and other specialists in soils, including technicians in soil conservation.

Animal Husbandry

Graduates who specialize in animal husbandry prepare for work as animal husbandrymen, animal geneticists, specialists in animal nutrition,

¹See "The Agricultural Student—His Opportunities and Choice of a Job," University of Illinois.

animal pathologists, meat packers, and as various kinds of specialists in farm meats and in farm animals and poultry.

Dairy Husbandry

A graduate who specialized in dairy husbandry may engage in dairy farming and dairy cattle breeding.

Dairy Technology

Graduates from this curriculum engage in work in the dairy manufacturing industry or research or teaching in this field.

Floriculture

Graduates from this curriculum engage in the production and sale of flowers and other ornamental plants.

Forestry (Pre-forestry curriculum)

Students who complete the pre-forestry curriculum will have earned two years of University credit toward technical training in forestry.

Home Economics

The curriculum followed by Home Economics majors includes courses basic to the field as well as those preparing for a wide variety of positions in or related to the field. The areas of concentration in which juniors and seniors fit themselves for their chosen work are:

1. General Home Economics
Prepares for homemaking.
2. Foods and Nutrition
Prepares for:
 - (a) Research in foods and nutrition in colleges and universities, industry, or government agencies.
 - (b) Industrial positions, including food demonstration, food inspection and testing, and consumer education.
 - (c) Nutritionist in government, industrial, Red Cross, and other agencies.
3. Hospital Dietetics
Prepares hospital dietitians for the various administrative, therapeutic, and teaching positions in civilian, army, veterans, and public hospitals. Dietitians entering the army are commissioned as lieutenants.
4. Institution Management
Prepares administrators and food service supervisors for restaurants, hotels, tearooms, cafeterias, dormitories, and school lunches.
5. The Child and the Family
Prepares for marriage, parenthood, and family living; teaching in nursery schools, play groups, and children's social service centers; assisting pediatricians in private practice and in pediatric wards of hospitals specializing in convalescent care of children; and social service with children in various groups offering recreation, health, and out-of-school programs for various age groups.
6. Teacher Training
Prepares for teaching Home Economics in secondary schools.

7. Home Economics Extension

Gives basic preparation in subject matter for positions as home advisers, subject matter specialists, and other Home Economics extension positions.

8. Textiles and Clothing

Gives basic preparation for costume designing, retailing (merchandising and personnel), promotional work in textiles and clothing, and textiles research.

9. Household Management

Prepares for research in household management, for home planning, and for home furnishing.

Graduate courses are offered in most of the above areas in preparation for college teaching and research.

Horticulture

Graduates who specialize in horticulture are prepared to become horticulturists, nurserymen, orchardmen, and for work in canning industries, in the production of small fruits and vegetables, and for research in horticulture.

Pre-Theological Program (Prepares students intending to enter the rural ministry.)

Pre-Veterinary Program (Prepares students for work in Veterinary School.)

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Through knowledge of modern business practices and the fundamental principles on which economic systems operate, the College of Commerce and Business Administration seeks to develop in students the intellectual powers necessary for administrative careers. For this purpose it offers a unified program of basic studies for underclassmen and a variety of fields of concentration for upper-classmen. Though the factual contents of many of the courses are directly useful in specific vocations — accounting, banking, selling, teaching, etc. — students should expect to serve an apprenticeship in the fields they enter after graduation from this college, if they wish to prepare themselves for higher positions. While concentrating in a special field, they are encouraged to elect courses offered in other colleges and schools of the University and to secure as liberal an education as possible, to avoid the narrowing effects of early specialization.

The program of the first two years, the *Lower Division*, is organized about a nucleus of courses in accountancy and economics,

mathematics and science, language and literature, rhetoric and speech. While it is designed primarily as preparation for the third and fourth years of the curriculum, it affords a well-balanced combination of studies to those who are in college for only two years of preparation for work in the business world. Students who have completed this two-year program with a satisfactory scholastic record are qualified for admission to the *Upper Division* of the College of Commerce and Business Administration or for admission to the College of Education (page 182), or the College of Law (page 202), or the School of Journalism (page 206). (Students transferring to other colleges after completing only the two-year program of the *Lower Division* receive their degrees not from the College of Commerce and Business Administration, but from the college to which they transfer, on completing the requirements of that college. For degrees from both the College of Commerce and Business Administration and the College of Law, see the field of Commerce and Law, page 143.)

The program of the next two years, the *Upper Division*, provides nine fields of concentration, each student choosing the field he prefers: (1) accountancy, (2) banking and finance, (3) commerce and law, (4) commercial teaching, (5) economics, (6) industrial administration, (7) management, (8) marketing, (9) public affairs. These fields overlap to some extent in that they deal with the common problems of living and working in a business environment, and they are distinguished chiefly by their separate points of view and by the ultimate objectives of those who elect these fields. The program leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in the field chosen.

DEPARTMENTS AND CURRICULA

Accountancy

Prepares for work in industrial or public accounting, for work in manufacturing concerns, banks, railroads, public utilities, wholesale houses, insurance companies, airline companies, department stores, governmental bureaus, and firms of certified public accountants.

Banking and Finance

Prepares for work in banking and finance, and for work with investment houses, stock exchanges, and security departments.

Commerce and Law

Prepares for entrance into the College of Law (those interested in the specialized fields of corporation law, tax law, labor law, and the administration of estates can be prepared here); after three years in the college

and one year in law, the student has a basic training which fits him for a career in the general field of business administration. A background in economics and accounting is excellent for law. In two additional years (six in all) the student can earn his law degree.

Commercial Teaching

Prepares high-school teachers of bookkeeping, economics, shorthand, typing, business law, and related subjects.

Economics

Students in this field of concentration might prepare themselves for teaching in colleges, governmental positions, foreign trade, general business, or research work. Students who contemplate graduate work in economics should study in this field.

Industrial Administration

Prepares for positions in industry, general and specific; and for positions of like nature in the general field of business. The purpose of the curriculum is to develop individual capability.

Management

This field of concentration provides a broad foundation of subjects in commerce for the student who will find his niche after a fairly broad view of business as a whole.

Marketing

Helps prepare for: Advertising, agency, newspaper, or private company; Credit Management, mercantile or retail; Market Research, business;

College of Commerce and Business Administration



Retailing, independent proprietors, chain store managers, department stores; Selling, salesmanship and sales management; Wholesaling.

Personnel Administration

Prepares for employment in personnel departments of business and industry.

Public Affairs

Prepares students for these and other branches of the public service: Trade and civic secretarial service; Management of a public industry; Management of a governmental unit; Service in tax department of governmental units; Service in banking departments of governmental units; Service in insurance departments of governmental units; Service in other governmental departments; Governmental foreign service; Social service.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Students graduating from the College of Education are prepared to teach in the public schools in the State and are qualified to teach in almost all of the states of the Union. The only curriculum in which freshmen are admitted directly to the College of Education is "Industrial Education." The College prepares:

Teachers of Industrial Education

The curriculum in industrial education is open to freshmen. It prepares students to teach woodworking, printing, general engineering drawing, machine shop, electricity, and allied subjects, in high schools, technical schools, and training departments in industry. The guidance courses prepare for personnel work in business and industry.

Teachers for high schools

Teachers for elementary schools

Teachers for training programs in industry

Junior college teachers

Principals, supervisors, and superintendents of schools, and other school administrative or supervisory officers

College or university teachers of education

Research workers in education

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

The College of Engineering provides numerous curricula which are fundamentally scientific and technological in character, but in which cultural subjects are interwoven to form a broad and well integrated educational program, the necessary basis for future professional practice. The successful engineer must possess imagination, curiosity, reasoning power, ingenuity, and integrity. He must be trained in (a) methods of expression, such as drawing, mathe-

matics, and language; (b) analysis and synthesis; (c) visualization; and (d) acquisition of factual information pertaining to engineering and its allied fields.

The work of the engineer may be classified, broadly, as research and development, design, construction or manufacture, distribution and application, maintenance, and management and operation. The performance of these functions not only requires scientific and technical training, but also a sound knowledge of economics and legal principles, together with a sympathetic understanding of the complex human relations involved in modern society. Management and organization, into which a large percentage of engineers naturally go, emphasize the importance of these latter factors in the engineer's training.

In addition to these highly professional functions, there are many strictly technical or sub-professional occupations within the boundaries of engineering practice for which an engineering education of some extent is an indispensable requirement. These occupations range between the mechanical trades, or crafts, and the strictly professional engineering fields of endeavor. Examples are: Surveying, drafting, industrial or engineering contracting, testing and inspection, laboratory control work, technical writing, and numerous other more or less technical positions closely allied to professional engineering practice. The curricula of the College of Engineering, with their options and special courses, provide a sound educational basis for employment in such occupations.

DEPARTMENTS AND CURRICULA

Aeronautical Engineering

Aeronautical Engineering deals with the design, construction, and operation of all types of aircraft, their power plants and accessory equipment. It also gives consideration to the design, construction, and operation of airfields and their appurtenances. Because of the wide range of engineering science involved, the training of aeronautical engineers includes much of the older branches of engineering, particularly in structural and mechanical engineering. Hitherto, aeronautic training in the College of Engineering has been largely a matter of the election of individual courses by students in these two fields. Now interested students may enroll in the Common Freshman Program under the designation of Aeronautical Engineering preparatory to entering the fully-prescribed curriculum at the beginning of the sophomore year.



Above, Noyes Laboratory of Chemistry

Below, Old Agriculture Building



Agricultural Engineering

Curricula

1. A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering. *Options:* (1) Power and Machinery and (2) Construction and Soil Conservation.
2. A five-year combined course in Engineering and Agriculture leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and in Agricultural Engineering.

Training

Agricultural engineering training is based upon fundamental engineering, with the addition of basic courses in soils, plant science, and agricultural economics, and a moderate specialization in four principal divisions: (1) farm power and machinery, (2) rural electrification, (3) farm structures, and (4) soil and water conservation. Graduates are trained for service as sales engineers, designers, and research workers in these four lines of work. Trade associations, retail businesses, manufacturers, colleges of agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and professional farm managers employ agricultural engineers for their ability to apply engineering principles to agricultural production.

Ceramic Engineering

Ceramic Engineering deals with a wide variety of industries in which the raw materials are largely non-metallic minerals and generally silicates. The products include brick, tile and other structural units made from clay; pottery of all types from common earthenware to the finest porcelain; chemical ware; plumbing fixtures; electrical insulators; fire brick and other refractory materials used in construction of furnaces for high temperatures; glass products of all sorts; enameled metal articles such as kitchenware, stoves, refrigerators, tanks, and signs; abrasives for grinding and polishing metals and other materials; cements of great variety; and a wide range of other products.

Civil Engineering

Graduates of the Department of Civil Engineering are prepared to work on promotion, design, construction, operation, maintenance, sales, or research in any of the following branches of the field of civil engineering—Construction, Hydraulic, Municipal, Sanitary, Structural, and Transportation. In these fields the graduate may work as draftsman, detailer, surveyor, inspector, superintendent, designing engineer, testing engineer, estimator, specification writer, operating engineer, works manager, maintenance engineer, sales engineer, research engineer, etc.

(a) In **Construction Engineering** the civil engineering graduate may work on the construction of highways, buildings, bridges, dams, airports, water works, sewage disposal systems, river and harbor improvements, and on any and all kinds of construction projects.

(b) In **Hydraulic Engineering** he may work with such hydraulic projects as dams, spillways, intake towers and tunnels, open channels and canals. He may work on flood control, on river and harbor improvements, on irrigation projects and hydro-electric developments. He may make

surveys to determine stream flow, rainfall runoff, water storage requirements, the drainage of farms, airports, and urban areas.

(c) In **Municipal Engineering** he may work in the field of city management, city planning, or in many other phases of the complex organization necessary in large centers of population.

(d) In **Sanitary Engineering** he may work in the field of water supply, purification, and distribution, or of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. He may be employed with the city, county, state, or federal health departments, in industrial hygiene with a large manufacturing plant, in the sanitary production of milk and other food products, or in the manufacture of equipment for sanitary engineering processes.

(e) In **Structural Engineering** he may prepare plans and specifications for steel, timber, and reinforced concrete structures of all kinds. He may design and analyze the frames of buildings, bridges, and airplane wing and fuselage structures. He may be associated with the bridge office of a railroad or of a highway department, or with a consulting engineer or architect. He may come in contact with problems in soil mechanics as applied to the building of foundations.

(f) In **Transportation Engineering** he is fitted to enter any of three fields of transportation, (1) Highways, (2) Railways, or (3) Airways:

(1) In **Highways** he may work on the design of roadways, of drainage, or of the appurtenances of roads and streets. He may be concerned with the layout of a highway system or street plan. He may be located in the traffic engineering bureau of the state, county, city, or federal highway authority. He may be concerned with the maintenance of highways or be interested in research involving highway materials or economics.

(2) In **Railways** he may be concerned with traffic control and the movement and dispatching of trains; he may be concerned with the maintenance of tracks and bridges or with the development of yards and terminals.

(3) In **Airways** he may be concerned with the planning of the field layout of an airport, with the design and maintenance of drainage and runways, and with traffic control both on the ground and in the air.

Electrical Engineering

A student in this curriculum is preparing for work in the following fields:

Communications. Radar design, manufacture and operation; radio circuits, receivers, transmitters and systems; telephone and telegraph circuits, equipment, and operation.

Electronic Devices. Design and application of electronic devices such as vacuum tubes, photo-electric cells, magnetrons, etc.; electronic control and supervisory circuits and equipment.

Illumination. Lighting equipment and sources; design of systems for industrial, street, flood, and display lighting; photometric studies.

Power. Application and use of electric power in industrial plants, commercial establishments, homes, etc.; design, manufacture, sale, and operation of electrical power machinery and control equipment; and electrical power generation, transmission, and distribution.

Engineering Physics

The Department of Physics offers a curriculum in engineering physics, designed to give students the broad and thorough training in fundamental physics and mathematics which is demanded by the increasing complexity of modern engineering practice. In general, graduates in Engineering Physics are prepared for research and development, production and production control, or sales and sales management in numerous industries; and for post-graduate work in physics or engineering; or for high school teaching if the educational requirement has been fulfilled by the choice of proper electives.

General Engineering

The General Engineering curriculum gives the student a broad foundation in engineering by combining the basic technical courses of the several fields of engineering into a well integrated program to which is added a series of courses in Economics, Engineering Law, Personnel Problems, and the like. A liberal group of electives rounds out the curriculum. The work in engineering design may be taken in either the structural or machine design fields.

This curriculum prepares the student to enter the various fields of engineering in the usual sub-professional and professional positions connected with the promotion, development, design, construction, and operation of engineering and industrial works. It also gives the young engineer a sound foundation for a life work in any of a large number of closely allied fields of employment which are of equal importance and interest in engineering practice with those of a highly technical nature.

Mechanical Engineering

The curriculum in Mechanical Engineering prepares engineering students for work wherever machines or their products are designed, made, used, tested, maintained, or sold. The graduate engineer requires for advancement not only a thorough basic engineering training but also ability to deal with people, to express his ideas well, and some degree of executive talent.

In his senior year the student may elect specialized training, basic in principle but applied to some particular field or industry. Major fields in which specialized work is offered are: Aeronautics; industrial production; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning; refrigeration; railway; petroleum production; internal combustion engines; etc.

Metallurgical Engineering

Metallurgy is divided into three main divisions—chemical, mechanical, and physical.

Chemical Metallurgy includes the metallurgical processes involving chemical change and embraces methods of production and refining of metals from their ores.

Mechanical Metallurgy includes all the processes of working and shaping metals—processes which do not involve chemical changes but which adapt metals as to size and form, such as rolling, forging, drawing, spinning, casting, etc.

Physical Metallurgy deals with the nature, structure, and physical and mechanical properties of metals and alloys. It includes: metallurgy; testing of metals and alloys; heat treatment of metals and alloys and the physical changes produced thereby. Physical metallurgy is the most recently developed field of metallurgy and has assumed a position of great importance in manufacturing industries. Practically all manufacturing industries have a need for physical metallurgists.

The curriculum in Metallurgical Engineering has been designed to include the engineering fundamentals of all three divisions of metallurgical engineering.

Some of the positions open for graduates are: Metallographer; Metallurgical tester in control laboratories; Heat treater; Open-hearth and blast-furnace metallurgist in steel mills; Open-hearth observer; Cast iron and malleable iron foundry metallurgist; Metallurgist in cast steel foundries; Development and research metallurgist; Tool and die-steel heat treater; Rolling mill and forge plant metallurgist; Sales engineer for metal products; Non-ferrous (brass, bronze, aluminum, magnesium, etc.) foundry operator.

Mining Engineering

The Mining Engineering curriculum aims to instruct the student thoroughly in the fundamental problems dealing with the extraction of mineral substances from the earth, and their preparation in the form of fuels, metals, and rock products for use in our modern civilization. There are four major fields from which the graduate mining engineer may choose his life work. These are coal mining, metal-bearing ore mining (lead, zinc, copper, etc.), non-metallic ore mining (fluorspar, sulphur, gypsum, etc.), and mining geology.

COLLEGE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS AND SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The College of Fine and Applied Arts including the School of Music provides professional training in architecture, art, landscape architecture, and music. In addition it offers opportunities to the student who wishes an acquaintanceship with the arts for purely cultural purposes.

DEPARTMENTS AND CURRICULA

Architectural Engineering

This curriculum prepares for: General practice as an architectural engineer; Building contracting; Construction superintendence; Structural engineering; Evaluation work; Salesmanship of steel, concrete, and other mechanical building equipment; Teaching of architectural or structural engineering; Technical writing.

Architecture

Prepares for: General practice of architecture; Interior architecture, decoration; Salesmanship of building materials and equipment; Technical writing; Teaching of architecture, architectural history, and various sorts of drawing in colleges or technical high schools.

Art—Art Education

Prepares for: Teaching of art in public and private schools, primary, secondary, and collegiate; Supervisor of art in public school systems.

Art—Commercial Art

Prepares for: Advertising; Printing, publishing, and catalogue layouts; Book cover, poster, and general commercial art practice; Packaging, merchandising, and salesmanship; Fashion art illustration.

Art—Industrial Design

Prepares for: General designing for the machine industries; Furniture and accessories design; Interior decoration; Art styling in general merchandising and mail order houses.

Art—Option in Painting

Prepares for: Portraiture; Landscape painting; Book and periodical illustration; Cartooning and newspaper illustration.

Landscape Architecture

Prepares for: General practice of landscape architecture; City planning and zoning; Park and recreational planning and supervision; Highway landscape planning; Park superintendency; Regional planning; Site planning for large housing developments; Landscape contracting; Teaching of landscape gardening.

Landscape Operation

Prepares for: Operational practice of Landscape Architecture either as employee of nursery or contractor or independent practice involving municipal and private projects.

Music Education

Prepares for: Teaching or supervision of music in public schools; Directing choir or chorus; Directing school bands and orchestras; Teaching general music.

Music—Instrumental Major

Prepares for: The concert stage in piano, violin, cello, and other instruments; Church organist; Radio broadcasting; Band directing (Band and Orchestra option); Technical writing, music criticism; Orchestra leadership; Music teaching.

Music—Theory Major

Prepares for: Music composing and arranging; Song writing; Teaching of musical theory; Music criticism.

Music—Voice Major

Prepares for: Concert singing; Radio broadcasting; Choir, glee club, and chorus directing; Song writing; Voice instruction.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

(See the requirements for admission in the *Annual Register* of the University of Illinois.)

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Students enter the School of Journalism only after two years of work in some other college or school. In the School of Journalism they are prepared for work in practically all fields of communications, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines and trade publications, advertising sales and copy, circulation and promotion, radio, and research.

CURRICULA

Advertising Curriculum

Prepares for: Advertising work with publications, department stores, industrial concerns, and advertising agencies.

Editorial Curriculum

Prepares for: Reporting, editing, feature writing, editorial writing, foreign correspondence.

Publication Management Curriculum

Prepares for: Positions on the business side of publications, circulation and promotion work, and community journalism.

Radio Curriculum

Prepares for: All forms of radio work except music and dramatics—radio reporting, broadcasting, script and continuity writing, station management, program production, and radio advertising.

COLLEGE OF LAW

Under the regular admission requirements of this College, the student has the choice of two programs: (1) He may pursue his college course for at least three years and then enter the three-year curriculum in law; or (2) he may pursue his college course for a minimum of two years and then enter the four-year curriculum in law. For either program his scholastic average must meet a stated minimum. A veteran of World War II may count service credits acceptable to the University towards these quantity requirements. It is also possible for a veteran who has spent at least four semesters in residence in an approved college, who has earned a B average or better, and who has completed twelve months of service in the Armed Forces to enter the three-year law curriculum with less than senior standing; if his average is slightly below B but he meets

the other requirements, the veteran may submit to an examination on his general educational background, and, if he passes that examination, he may be admitted to the three-year law curriculum.

A student in either the three- or the four-year program may specialize to some extent. For example, he may emphasize one of the following fields: Public Law, Property Law, or Commercial Law. The student who has no such particular interest may obtain an adequate preparation for general practice by electing the more fundamental courses in all fields.

The College of Law prepares students for:

General practice.

Specialized practice; e.g., taxation, insurance, patent law, probate law, etc.

Government service; e.g., with the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department, and other agencies of government.

Business. Many executives in business today are lawyers. Lawyers are frequently in charge of personnel relations for industry.

Labor. Lawyers may prepare themselves in the field of labor law and personnel relations.

Politics. A substantial number of persons in politics are trained in law.

International law.

Foreign diplomatic service. Law is an excellent background.

Teaching of law.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences provides a liberal education in the humanities and sciences, specialized curricula in chemical engineering, chemistry, and home economics, and courses preparatory to the study of dentistry, education, journalism, law, library science, medicine, occupational therapy, social work, and theology.

DEPARTMENTS AND CURRICULA

Curriculum in Chemical Engineering and Curriculum in Chemistry

These curricula offer more highly specialized training in chemistry than may be obtained in the General Curriculum with a major in chemistry. They prepare students for research, control, plant design, technical sales, teaching, and for work in chemical and allied industries.

Division of General Studies

The purpose of the Division of General Studies is to provide a basic education which will help the student to become a culturally well-rounded

man or woman, to assist him in determining a field of interest, or to prepare him for later work in education, journalism, or law.

General Curriculum

In the General Curriculum, the student is given a broad general education plus a considerable degree of concentrated work in one subject, at least, known as the major. The major may be one of the following:

Bacteriology	French	Italian	Political Science
Botany	Geography	Latin	Psychology
Chemistry	Geology	Mathematics	Sociology
Classics	German	Philosophy	Spanish
Economics	Greek	Physics	Speech
English	History	Physiology	Zoology
Entomology	Home Economics		

Work may also be taken in Astronomy and Social Welfare Administration.

In general, students specializing in these subjects plan to teach, to prepare for research in the graduate school, or, in some of them, sometimes after further study, to follow specific occupations.

N.B. Although many of the departments which offer these subjects make no claim to prepare directly for the listed occupations or professions, all offer training useful or essential for those planning to enter them.

Bacteriology

- Bacteriologist
- Epidemiologist
- Fermentologist

Botany

- Botanist
- Conservationist
- Ecologist, forest

Chemistry

- Chemist

English

- (See, also, Languages)
- Actor
- Research in English
- Play producer
- Play writer
- Teacher
- Writer

English—Speech

- Dramatics

Entomology

- Apiculturist
- Economic entomologist
- Entomologist
- Insect control specialist
- Professional exterminator

French

- (See Languages)

Geography

- Cartographer
- Geographer
- Weather specialist

Geology

- Geologist

German

- (See Languages)

Greek

- (See Languages)

History

- Archivists, in public, quasi-public, and private archives
- Historical societies, work for
- Research assistants for federal and state services
- Trained scholars, for federal and state services

Home Economics

- Dietitian
- Extension worker
- Homemaker
- Institution manager
- Teacher

Italian

- (See Languages)

Languages

- (See, also, English)
- Foreign correspondence
- Reviewing of literature
- Teaching
- Translating
- Working with tourist companies

Latin

- (See Languages)

Mathematics

- Actuarial work
- Statistician

Physics

- Acoustics, specialist in

Physiology

- Physiology, applied

Political Science

- Civic organizations
- Constitutional law
- Government service, national, state, and local, e.g.,
 - City manager
 - Civil service, national and state
 - Foreign service, consular and diplomatic
 - Legislative research, drafting, and consultation
 - Planning
 - International law
 - Public administration

Occupational Therapy Curriculum

Students in this curriculum spend five semesters in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and complete their work on the Chicago campus.

Pre-Dentistry Curriculum

In this curriculum the student is prepared for work in a college of dentistry.

Pre-Medical Curriculum

In this curriculum the student is prepared for work in medical school.

LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School offers two curricula in Library Science open only to students possessing a college degree. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science may be earned in one year by students possessing the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It prepares for positions in college, school, special, public, and university libraries.

The degree of Master of Science in Library Science may be

Psychology

- Clinical psychologist
- Industrial psychologist
- Personnel work

Sociology

- Administration of charitable institutions
- Community planning specialist
- Criminologist
- Housing specialist
- Institutional administration
- Penologist
- Recreational director
- Regional planning and administrative consultant
- Sociologist
- Specialist in parole and probation
- Specialist in population

Social Welfare Administration

- Social case work
- Social administration

Spanish

- (See Languages)

Speech

- (See English)

Zoology

- Conservationist
- Geneticist
- Technician
- Wild life management
- Zoologist

earned in one year by students possessing the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Library Science. It prepares the student for important administrative and supervisory positions in all types of libraries.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

(See *College of Fine and Applied Arts, including the School of Music.*)

SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Physical Education for Men offers the following curricula for men:

- Athletic coaching
- Health and safety
- Physical education
- Recreation

These curricula prepare the student for: Coaching of athletics; Directing of recreation; Teaching health and safety; Teaching physical education.

The Department of Physical Education for Women offers one general curriculum in which the student may specialize in dance, health and safety, physical education, or recreation. The student is prepared for:

Teaching dance; Teaching health education; Teaching physical education; Directing recreation.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS

The Division of Special Services for War Veterans will plan programs for veterans whose needs are not met by the curricula in other divisions, schools, or colleges of the University.

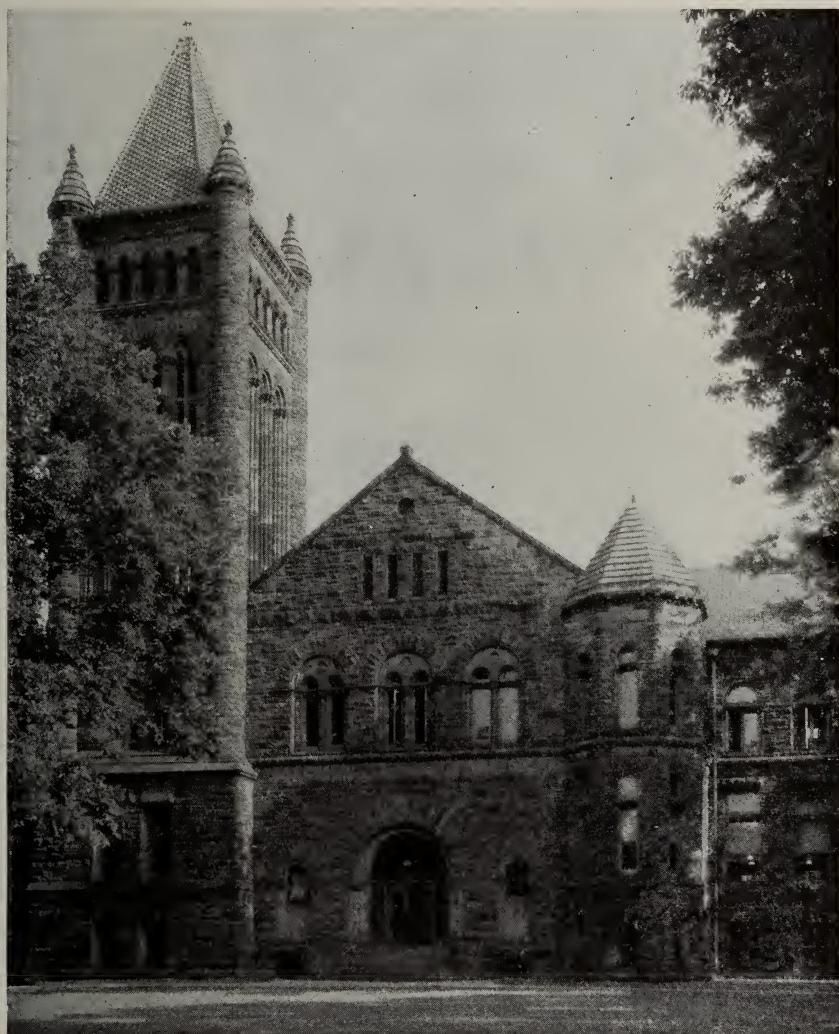
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY

On June 5, 1944, the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois directed President Willard to proceed to organize a curriculum and budgetary needs of a College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. It is expected that the construction of buildings necessary for the establishment of this College on the Urbana campus will be commenced as soon as the war emergency will allow. In the meantime, students may enroll in the pre-veterinary program in the College of

Agriculture which prepares students for possible entrance to veterinary colleges at other institutions.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Under an Act of the General Assembly, approved July 17, 1945, State Military Scholarships were approved for veterans of World



Altgeld Hall — The College of Law

War I and World War II, who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois (see page 9).

Any veteran of World War I or World War II who qualifies may apply to the Registrar of the University for a military scholarship. When applying for correspondence courses, the veteran makes a notation that he holds such a military scholarship, and he is not billed for any tuition.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended permits all qualified veterans of World War II to take correspondence instruction, with costs paid by the Veterans Administration.

Address inquiries to Robert Bell Browne, Director, at 118a Illini Hall, Champaign, Illinois.

The Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy Are in the Heart of Chicago's Great Medical Center



THE COLLEGES IN CHICAGO

The University of Illinois has the Colleges of Dentistry, Medicine, and Pharmacy in Chicago, at the corner of Polk and Wood Streets on the near west side. Veterans may secure information at the offices of the deans or at the office of the Recorder and Examiner, Room 111, 1853 West Polk Street. The West Side Professional Y.M.C.A., 1804 West Congress Street, is usually able to provide housing for out-of-town students.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

The College of Dentistry offers a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Admission requirements include four years in an accredited high school and two years in an approved college of liberal arts and sciences, comprising not less than sixty semester hours that include prescribed subjects indicated in the Annual Circular. Only applicants having grade averages of 3.0 or better are considered for admission.

The College of Dentistry prepares students for general practice, teaching, and research. For the past fifteen years the dentist-to-population ratio has been falling. This makes dentistry one of the most attractive fields open to men with sufficient background and the necessary standards of scholarship.

Graduate courses leading to the degree of Master of Science are offered to graduate dentists who meet the admission requirements of the University Graduate School in Orthodontia, Applied Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Histology.

Postgraduate or refresher courses are offered to graduate dentists in all departments of the College of Dentistry. A comprehensive and intensive general refresher course in the entire field of dentistry to be given in a period of three months will be made available to returning veterans if there is sufficient demand for such a course.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Minimum requirements for admission to the College of Medicine are 88 semester hours of credit (not including physical education, military science, or hygiene) as described in the *Annual Register*.

A faculty committee on admissions considers the personal and professional attributes of all candidates and selects those who give the greatest promise of success in the medical profession and their medical studies.

The course is 36 months in length, at present completed in the elapsed time of 3 years but in less pressing times, in 4 years. Graduates must also spend an additional 12 months interning in approved hospitals.

The veteran desiring to begin the study of medicine should contact the Examiner's Office to have his credentials checked for minimum requirements.

A variety of postgraduate courses is being planned for medical officers returning from service. Definite announcement of the scope and content of these courses can not be made at present, but they will cover the fields of medical practice. Such courses will be organized in units of 3 months duration. A number of residencies are available in Research and Educational Hospitals, the Illinois Neuro-psychiatric Institute, and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. Graduate courses in the basic medical sciences are offered leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The College of Pharmacy offers a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. The candidate who is thus prepared, who has had in addition the experience demanded by the law, and who has passed the examination given by the State Board of Pharmacy, if he be over twenty-one, of good moral character and temperate habits, may be a candidate for the certificate of registered pharmacist.

The pharmacist is concerned with the selection, preservation, standardization, and preparation of drugs and medicinals. He must be trained in the fundamental sciences, physical and biological, before studying the applied and professional subjects. Hence, his first two years are devoted to the basic subjects necessary for proper preparation for a profession concerned with health. In the third and fourth years he specializes—in applied pharmacy, organic and pharmaceutical chemistry, bacteriology, physiology, and pharmacology—and takes other courses pertinent to his field of specializa-

tion. The five majors, in one of which each student specializes in his fourth and fifth years, are (1) the retail pharmacy major, (2) the hospital pharmacy major, (3) the chemistry major, (4) the food and drug major, and (5) the pharmacognosy major. The first two permit specialization in applied pharmacy; the other three are designed for students preparing for work in analytical chemistry, food and drug laboratories, and pharmacognosy.

The three fields of specialization thus afforded to the veteran are:

1. **Pharmacy**, which includes Retail Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy, and Manufacturing Pharmacy (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, veterinary and dental products).

2. **Pharmacognosy**, which includes Food and Drug Control (as inspectors, chemists, and pharmacognosists), and Drug Plant Cultivation.

3. **Chemistry**, which includes Analytical Chemists (control laboratories), Food Chemists (production), and Manufacturing Chemists (synthetic drugs, etc.).

For requirements for admission and graduation and detailed account of the courses offered, the prospective student may consult the *Annual Register* of the University of Illinois.

In general, the veterans who enter the College will fall into the following classes:

1. Former pharmacy students. These students should continue in the regular course work at the level at which they are qualified. Suitable programs can be outlined for those entitled to only one year of training.

2. Ph.C. graduates. By slight modification of present provisions, the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree may be completed in one year by these students.

3. Students formerly in attendance at a college other than a college of pharmacy, and not candidates for a degree. A program suitable for these can be arranged.

4. College graduates. The sequence of courses for these students, whether Pharmacy graduates or not, may be selected from undergraduate and graduate courses, depending on the objectives and qualifications of the veterans.



South Campus

OCCUPATIONAL INDEX

The following table includes some of the occupations or fields for the preparation *for which university training is helpful or necessary*. The first column lists the occupation, field, or products; the second, the school or college in which preparation may be made; the third, the curriculum, or major field of study which might be advantageously followed. See, also, the preceding sections: The Colleges and Schools in Urbana-Champaign and The Colleges in Chicago.

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Abrasives.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Accountant, mine (<i>see Mine accountant</i>)		
Accounting.....	Commerce.....	Accountancy
Accounting, governmental.....	Commerce.....	Various
Accounting, industrial.....	Commerce.....	Accountancy
Accounting, public.....	Commerce.....	Accountancy
Acoustical engineering.....	Engineering.....	Engineering Physics
Acoustics, specialist in.....	{Engineering..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....}	Engineering Physics Physics
Actors.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	English-Speech
Actuarial work.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Mathematics
Administration, business.....	Commerce.....	Various
Administration, private and public school.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Administration, public.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Political Science
Advertising.....	{Agriculture..... Commerce..... (Journalism.....)}	General Agriculture Various Advertising Curriculum
Advertising Art.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Commercial Art
Advertising Industry.....	{Commerce..... (Journalism.....)}	Various Advertising Curriculum
Advisers, County Home.....	{Agriculture Education Liberal Arts and Sciences}	Home Economics
Aeronautical Engineering.....	Engineering.....	Aeronautical Engineering
Agency, advertising.....	{Commerce..... (Journalism.....)}	Various Advertising Curriculum
Agricultural business.....	Agriculture.....	General or Dairy Technology
Agricultural economist.....	Agriculture.....	{General Agriculture and (Graduate School)}
Agricultural engineer.....	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
Agronomist.....	Agriculture.....	{Agronomy General Agriculture and (Graduate School)}
Airline Management.....	Commerce.....	Various
Airport Engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Airport Management.....	Commerce.....	Various
Air Transportation.....	Commerce.....	Various
Animal geneticist.....	Agriculture.....	Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandry.....	Agriculture.....	Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandryman (<i>see Animal husbandry</i>)		
Apiculturist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Entomology
Application and Utilization of Electricity.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Aeronautical, automotive, and marine; Electric welding; Industrial furnaces and heating; Industrial plant machinery; Instruments and measurements.		

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Appraisers.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Architect.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	{Architecture Architectural Engineering}
Architectural designer.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	{Architecture Architectural Engineering}
Architectural engineer.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Architectural Engineering
Artist.....	{Fine and Applied Arts} (Music).....	Various
Art ware (enameled, glass, pottery).....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Assayer.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
Athletic coach.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Men)
Atomic physics, applied.....	Engineering.....	Engineering Physics
Auditing.....	Commerce.....	Accountancy
Auditor (<i>see Auditing</i>)		
Authors (<i>see Writers</i>)		
Automotive engineering.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Bacteriologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Bacteriology
Bacteriologist, diagnostic.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Bacteriology
Banking.....	Commerce.....	Banking and Finance
Beverages (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Botanical morphologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Botanical physiologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Botanist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Botany
Brick.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Bridge engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Budgets, public or private.....	{Commerce..... (Liberal Arts and Sciences).....	Accounting or Economics Political Science
Building construction.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Architectural Engineering
Building materials.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Business (<i>see Administration</i>)		
Business (<i>see Agricultural</i>)		
Business.....	Commerce.....	Various
Business analyst.....	Commerce.....	Various
Business, circulation.....	Journalism.....	Publication Management Curriculum
Business, promotion.....	{Commerce..... (Journalism).....	Advertising Publication Management Curriculum
Business, publications.....	{Commerce..... (Journalism).....	Business Organization and Operation Publication Management Curriculum
Business, radio.....	{Commerce..... (Journalism).....	Various Publication Management Curriculum
Butter (<i>see Manufacturers</i>)		
Butter makers.....	Agriculture.....	Dairy Technology
Buyers.....	{Agriculture..... (Commerce).....	General Agriculture Marketing
Cafeteria, management.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Cartographer.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geography
Cartoonist (<i>see Artist</i>)		
Cements.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Ceramic engineer.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Certified public accountant.....	Commerce.....	Accounting
Chemical engineer.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Chemical Engineering
Chemical ware.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Chemist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	{Chemical Engineering Chemistry Major Curriculum in Chemistry
Prepares for:		
1. Control		
2. Industrial work in:		
Beverages	Foods	Patent law
Cosmetics	Gas	Petroleum
Dairy products	Insecticides	Pharmaceuticals
Dyes	Metallurgy	Plants
Explosives		Rubber
Fertilizers		Paper
		Textiles Varnishes Vitamins Water purification X-ray applications Sewage treatment
3. Plant design		
4. Research		
5. Sales, technical		
6. Teaching		
Chemist (<i>see Coal laboratory chemist</i>)		
Chemistry, pharmaceutical.....	Pharmacy.....	Chemistry
Circulation.....	Journalism.....	Publication Management
City engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
City manager.....	{Commerce..... Engineering..... Fine and Applied Arts..... Law..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	{Accounting Economics Civil Engineering Landscape Architecture Law Political Science
City planning.....	{Engineering..... Fine and Applied Arts..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	{Civil Engineering Landscape Architecture Political Science
Civil engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Civil service.....	Various.....	Various
	<i>(see also Public service. Veterans should inform themselves of the preferential treatment they receive both in state and federal service.)</i>	
Clay products.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Clergyman, rural.....	Agriculture.....	Pre-theological
Clergyman.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	General
Clinical psychologist (<i>see Psychologist</i>)		
Coach, athletic.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Men)
Coal, laboratory chemist.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
	<i>Preparation for: Plant foreman; Plant superintendent; Sales engineer.</i>	
Coal preparation.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
Combustion engineering.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Commercial teaching.....	Commerce.....	Commercial Teaching
Communications (<i>see Radio, Telephone, Wire</i>)		
Conservationist (<i>see Botanist and Zoologist</i>)		
Construction.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering (<i>see also other engineering curricula</i>)
	<i>Includes: Airports; Bridges; Buildings; Dams; Harbors; Highways; Sewage disposal systems; Surveying; Waterworks.</i>	
Consulting engineering.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Contracting engineering.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Cooperative association, Manager.....	Agriculture.....	General
Copy, advertising.....	{Commerce..... Journalism.....	{Various Advertising
Copy-writer.....	Journalism.....	Advertising
Cosmetics (<i>see Chemist and Pharmacy</i>)		
Cost Accounting.....	Commerce.....	Accountancy
County agents.....	Agriculture.....	{General Agriculture and (Graduate School
County Home Adviser (<i>see Home Economics</i>)		
County Home Demonstrator (<i>see Home Economics</i>)		
Criminologist (<i>see Sociologist</i>)		
Crops, specialist in farm (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Crops, specialist in forage (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Cryptogamic botanist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Dairy products, marketing.....	Agriculture.....	General
Dairy products (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Dairy manufactures.....	Agriculture.....	Dairy Technology
<i>Includes:</i> Processing; Marketing.		
Dance.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Women)
Dentistry.....	Dentistry.....	Dentistry
Dentistry.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Pre-dental
(Courses preparatory for dentistry)		
Department store, advertising.....	{Commerce..... Journalism.....	Various Advertising Curriculum
Design.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Designer (<i>see Architectural</i>)		
Designer of clothes and costumes.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Designer.....	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
(farm equipment, machinery, farm structures)		
Detailer.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Development engineering.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Dietitian.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Director, athletic.....	Physical Education.....	Various
Director, physical, in private health institutions.....	Physical Education.....	Various
Distributors.....	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
(wholesale and retail farm equipment)		
Doctor (<i>see Dentistry and Medicine</i>)		
Dormitories, management.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Draftsman.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Draftsman, mine (<i>see Mine draftsman</i>)		
Drainage engineer.....	Engineering.....	{Agricultural Engineering and Civil Engineering}
Drama, work in.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Speech-English
Drug plant cultivation.....	Pharmacy.....	Pharmacognosy
Dyes (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Ecologist, forest (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Economic entomologist (<i>see Entomologist</i>)		
Economic geographer (<i>see Geographer</i>)		
Economist.....	Agriculture.....	{General Agriculture and Graduate School}
Economist (<i>see Agricultural</i>)		
Economist.....	Commerce.....	Economics
Economist and statistician.....	Commerce.....	Economics
Editing.....	Journalism.....	Editorial Curriculum
Editorial writing.....	Journalism.....	Editorial Curriculum
Editors (<i>see Writers</i>)		
Education (<i>see Administration; Supervisor; Teacher</i>)		
Efficiency engineer.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Electrical engineering.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
Electrical machinery and control equipment.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
(Control equipment, switchboards, relays, etc.; Generating equipment, motors, transformers, etc.; Miscellaneous apparatus)		
Electricity (<i>see Application</i>)		
Electricity and magnetism.....	Engineering.....	Engineering Physics
Electric power distribution and transmission.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Inductive interference; Overhead transmission and distribution systems; Power dispatching; Protection of circuits and equipment; Rate analysis; Substations; Underground transmission and distribution systems; Wires and cables; Wiring of buildings, ships, and aircraft.		
Electric power generation.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Central stations; Isolated plants; Small power units.		
Electronics and Vacuum Tube Apparatus.....	Engineering.....	{Electrical Engineering and Engineering Physics}

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Enamels.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Engineer, Architectural.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Architectural Engineering
Engineering Contracting.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Engineers and Engineering (<i>see College of Engineering, pages 33-39</i>)		
Entomologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Entomology
Epidemiologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Bacteriology
Estimator.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Exploration engineer.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
Explosives (<i>see Chemist and Mining engineer</i>)		
Extension entomologist (<i>see Entomologist</i>)		
Exterminator, professional (<i>see Entomologist</i>)		
Farm appraiser.....	Agriculture.....	General
Farm drainage and surveying, Specialist in (<i>see Agricultural engineer</i>)		
Farmers.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
<i>Includes:</i> Operators (owners, tenants); Managers; Hands.		
Farm machinery and equipment, Specialist in (<i>see Agricultural engineer</i>)		
Farm manager.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Farm security administration supervisors.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Farmstead engineers..... (farm management groups)	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
Feature writing.....	Journalism.....	Editorial Curriculum
Federal tax accounting (<i>see Accounting</i>)		
Fermentologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Bacteriology
Fertilizers (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Finance, private and public.....	{Commerce..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Commerce Political Science
Fire brick.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Florist.....	Agriculture.....	Floriculture
Flotation plant foreman or superintendent.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
Food and drug control.....	Pharmacy.....	{Chemistry and {Pharmacognosy
<i>Includes:</i> Inspectors; chemists; etc.		
Food bacteriologist (<i>see Bacteriologist</i>)		
Food industries.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
<i>(see also Chemist)</i>		
Foods (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Foreign trade.....	Commerce.....	Economics
Foreman (<i>see Coal</i>)		
Foreman, construction or industrial..	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Forest ecologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Foresters.....	Agriculture.....	Pre-forestry
Forestry.....	Agriculture.....	Pre-forestry
Foundation engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Foundry.....	Engineering.....	{Metallurgical and {Mechanical Engineering
Gas industry.....	{Engineering..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	All Engineering Chemistry
General industrial engineering.....	Engineering.....	General Engineering
Geneticist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Zoology
Geographer.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geography
Geologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geology
Geologist, Economic.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geology
Geology, Engineering.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geology
Geophysics.....	{Engineering..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Engineering Physics Geology
Glass and glass products.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Glazes and glazed ware.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Government service (<i>see Civil service</i>)		

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Graduate study.....	Graduate School.....	
(see requirements for admission in the University of Illinois Annual Register)		
Grain grading and marketing.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Guidance, educational and vocational.....	Education.....	{Graduate-professional or Industrial Education
Hatcheryman.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Health Education.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education
Heating, ventilating and air conditioning.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Heat treatment of metals.....	Engineering.....	Metallurgical Engineering
Highway engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Home economics, general.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Homemaking (see Home economics)		
Horticulturalist.....	Agriculture.....	{General Agriculture and Graduate School
House planning (see Home economics)		
Hydraulic engineering.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Includes: Dams; Drainage; Flood control; Hydraulic research; Hydro-electric developments; Irrigation; Rainfall measurements; Stream flow; Water storage.		
Ice cream (see Manufacturers)		
Ice cream makers.....	Agriculture.....	Dairy Technology
Illumination.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
Includes: Industrial, street lighting, flood lighting; Lighting equipment; Light sources; Photometry; Search lights, etc.		
Illustrator (see Art)		
Income tax expert (see Accounting, public)		
Industrial (see Accounting, General, Manager)		
Industrial administration.....	Commerce.....	Industrial Administration
Industrial education (see Teacher)		
Industrial engineering.....	Engineering.....	{General and Mechanical Engineering
Industrial psychologist (see Psychologist)		
Insect control specialist (see Entomologist)		
Insecticide chemist (see Entomologist)		
Insecticides (see Chemist)		
Insect morphologist (see Entomologist)		
Inspector.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Instructors, training programs in industry.....	Education.....	Industrial Education
Insurance.....	Commerce.....	Various
Interior Decorating (see Architecture, p. 40, and Home economics, p. 30)		
Interior Decoration.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Industrial Design
International Law.....	{Liberal Arts and Sciences and Law.....	{Political Science and Law
International trade.....	Commerce.....	Economics
Investments.....	Commerce.....	Banking and Finance
Journalism.....	{Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
(Preparatory courses for Journalism)	{Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Pre-journalism
Journalism, community.....	Journalism.....	Publication Management Curriculum
Journalist.....	Journalism.....	Various
Landscape architecture.....	Fine and Applied Arts.....	Landscape Architecture
Landscape gardener.....	Agriculture.....	Floriculture
Law.....	{Agriculture and Law.....	Agriculture and Law
	{Commerce and Law.....	Commerce and Law
	{Liberal Arts and Sciences and Law.....	Pre-legal and Law
Law, Engineering.....	Engineering and Law.....	All Engineering and Law
Law, patent.....	{Liberal Arts and Sciences and Law.....	Chemistry and Law
	{Engineering and Law.....	All Engineering and Law
Lawyer.....	Law.....	Law
Librarian.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	General
(Preparatory courses for Librarianship)		

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Librarian	Library School	Bachelor of Science in Library Science (Bachelor's degree in Arts or Sciences is required for admission to Library School.)
Librarian	Graduate School	Master of Science in Library Science (Requirements for admission are stated in the Graduate School Announcement.)
Prepares for important administrative and supervisory positions in all types of libraries.		
Light, specialist in	Engineering	Engineering Physics
Livestock, marketing	Agriculture	General Agriculture
Lubrication engineering	Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Machinery	Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Magazines	Journalism	Various
Maintenance engineer	Engineering	All Engineering
Manager (<i>see Advertising, Farm, Tea Rooms, Wild Life</i>)		
Manager, industrial	{ Agriculture Commerce	{ Dairy Technology or General Agriculture Industrial Administration
Manager, retail	{ Agriculture Commerce	{ General Agriculture Marketing
Manufacturers of butter and ice cream	Agriculture	Dairy Technology
Manufacturing and production	Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Marine engineering (<i>see Mechanical</i>)		
Marketing	Commerce	Marketing
Materials handling	Engineering	All Engineering
Mechanical engineer	Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Medicine	Medicine	Medicine
Medicine	Liberal Arts and Sciences	Pre-medical (Courses preparatory for Medicine)
Metallographer	Engineering	Metallurgical Engineering
Metallurgical engineer	Engineering	Metallurgical Engineering
Metallurgy (<i>see Chemist and Metallurgical engineer</i>)		
Mine accountant	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Mine draftsman	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Mine equipment sales engineer	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Mineral dressing	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Mineral industries	{ Engineering Liberal Arts and Sciences	{ Ceramics { Mining and Metallurgy Chemistry Geology
Mine surveyor	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Mining engineer	Engineering	Mining Engineering
Motion (<i>see Time</i>)		
Municipal engineer	Engineering	Civil Engineering
Museum specialist	Liberal Arts and Sciences	Zoology
Newspapers	Journalism	Various
Nuclear physics	Engineering	Engineering Physics
Non-metallic minerals	Engineering	Ceramic Engineering
Occupational therapist	Liberal Arts and Sciences and College of Medicine	Occupational Therapy
Officials (<i>see U.S.D.A. Officials</i>)		
Operating engineer	Engineering	All Engineering
Painting (<i>see Artist</i>)		
Paints (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Paper (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Patents and invention	Engineering	All Engineering
Patent attorney	{ Engineering and Law Liberal Arts and Sciences and Law	All Engineering and Law Chemistry and Law
Penologist (<i>see Sociologist</i>)		
Personnel work	{ Commerce Education Engineering	Personnel Administration Industrial Education All Engineering
(<i>see also Law and Psychologist</i>)		

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Personnel work in industry (<i>see Instructors, training programs in industry</i>)		
Personnel work, public and private... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Political Science	
Petroleum (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Petroleum geology.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geology
Petroleum production engineer.....	Engineering.....	{Mechanical and Mining Engineering
Pharmaceuticals (<i>see Chemist, Chemistry, Pharmacy</i>)		
Pharmacognosy.....	Pharmacy.....	Pharmacognosy
Pharmacy.....	Pharmacy.....	{Hospital Pharmacy Retail Pharmacy
Pharmacy, manufacturing.....	Pharmacy.....	{Chemistry Pharmacy
(Pharmaceuticals; cosmetics; veterinary and dental products)		
Philosophy.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Philosophy
Physical Director.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education
Physician (<i>see Medicine</i>)		(Men and Women)
Physics (<i>see Acoustics, Atomic, Electricity, Light, Nuclear, Sound</i>)		
Physiologist, applied (<i>see Physiology</i>)		
Physiology.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Physiology
Plant breeder (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Plant cytologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Plant genetics and breeding, specialist in (<i>see Agronomist, Florist, Horticulturalist</i>)		
Plant geographer (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Plant maintenance.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Plant pathologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Plant physiologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Plants (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Plastics.....	{Engineering..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	All Engineering Chemistry
Politics.....	{Law..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Law Political Science
Porcelains.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Portland cement.....	Engineering.....	{Ceramic Engineering and (Civil Engineering
Pottery.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Principal, elementary school.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Principal, high school.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Production (<i>see Petroleum</i>)		
Production engineering.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Prospecting engineer.....	Engineering.....	Mining Engineering
Psychologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Psychology
Publications.....	Journalism.....	Various
Publications, advertising.....	Journalism.....	Advertising Curriculum
Publications, business side of.....	Journalism.....	Publication Management Curriculum
Public health engineer.....	Engineering.....	Sanitary Engineering
Publicist (<i>see Writers</i>)		
Public service (<i>see Administration, Civil Service, Politics, Supervisor, Teacher, and Zoologist; also note classifications below</i>)		
(1) Some technical positions require training in agriculture, engineering, or the physical or biological sciences.		
(2) Some positions require training in journalism, law, medicine, or education (teaching).		
(3) Some administrative positions require training in accountancy, economics, and public administration.		
Public utilities.....	{Commerce..... Engineering..... Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Economics All Engineering Political Science
Radar.....	Engineering.....	{Electrical Engineering and Engineering Physics
Radio.....	Engineering.....	{Electrical Engineering and (Engineering Physics
Radio, advertising.....	{Commerce..... Journalism.....	Various Advertising Curriculum
Radio, broadcasting.....	Journalism.....	Various

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Radio components and circuits.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
	<i>Includes:</i> Antennas; Capacitors; Circuits analysis; Facsimile; Filters and power supply; Frequency modulation; Piezoelectric crystals; Radar; Radiosonde; Television; Transformers and inductors; Wave propagation.	
Radio receivers.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
	<i>Includes:</i> Aeronautical; Broadcast; Commercial telephone and telegraph; Marine; Military; Police, fire, emergency service, etc.	
Radio transmitters and systems.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
	<i>Includes:</i> Aeronautical; Broadcast; Commercial telephone and telegraph; Marine; Military Police, fire, emergency service, etc.	
Radio transmitting and receiving tubes.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
	<i>Includes:</i> Television pick-up and reproducing tubes; X-ray, etc.	
Railway civil engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Railway mechanical engineering.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Range ecologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Real estate salesman.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
Recreation worker, industrial.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Men and Women)
Recreation worker, municipal.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Men and Women)
Refractories.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Refrigeration engineering.....	Engineering.....	Mechanical Engineering
Reporters (<i>see Writers</i>)		
Reporting.....	Journalism.....	Editorial Curriculum
Research.....	Various.....	Various
Rubber (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Rural electrification engineers and project managers.....	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
Safety engineer.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Sales, advertising.....	{Commerce..... [Journalism.....]	Various Advertising Curriculum
Sales engineer.....	Engineering.....	Agricultural Engineering
	<i>(farm machinery, building materials, electrical equipment, tractors)</i>	
Sales engineer.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Salesman.....	{Commerce..... [Engineering..... Agriculture.....]	Various All Engineering General Agriculture
Sales managers.....	Commerce.....	Various
Sales managers, agricultural field.....	Agriculture.....	General Agriculture
	<i>Prepares for selling: Equipment; Feed; Fertilizer; Grain; Machinery, etc.</i>	
Sales, technical (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Sanitary engineering.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
	<i>Includes:</i> Industrial hygiene; Manufacture of sanitary equipment; Public health; Research in sanitary engineering; Sewage treatment; Water supply and purification.	
Sanitary ware.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Scout executive.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education (Men)
Seed analyst (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Sewage treatment (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Social administrator.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Social Welfare Administration
Social case worker.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Social Welfare Administration
Sociologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Sociology
Soil bacteriologist (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Soil biologist (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Soil chemist (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Soil conservation, technicians.....	{Agriculture..... Agriculture..... [Engineering.....]	Agricultural Economics Agronomy Agricultural Engineering
Soil mechanics	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Soils, research worker in (<i>see Agronomist</i>)		
Sound, specialist in.....	Engineering.....	Engineering Physics

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Specification writer.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Statistician.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Mathematics
Statistician (<i>see Economist</i>)		
Statistician, educational.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Statistician, engineering (<i>see Economist</i>)		
Steel production and heat treatment..	Engineering.....	Metallurgical Engineering
Structural clay products.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Structural engineering.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Analysis; Design; Drafting; Materials research; Soils and foundations.		
Superintendent.....	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Superintendent of Schools.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Supervisor of Schools.....	Education.....	Graduate-professional
Supervisors (<i>see Farm security administration supervisors</i>)		
Surgeon (<i>see Medicine</i>)		
Surveyor.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Surveyor, mine (<i>see Mine surveyor</i>)		
Tableware.....	Engineering.....	Ceramic Engineering
Tax economist.....	Commerce.....	{Accountancy or Economics}
Teacher.....	Education.....	
(The prospective teacher should investigate the various curricula in almost every college and school. His training should be determined by the subjects he intends to teach. His professional training will come from courses in the College of Education, which can advise him concerning employment opportunities in the public schools or in education faculties.)		
Tea rooms, management.....	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Technical writing (<i>see Writers</i>)		
Technician (<i>see Soil Conservation</i>)		
Technician in zoology.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Zoology
For work in: Hospitals; Medical schools; Health laboratories; Experiment stations.		
Telephone and telegraph communication.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
Television.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
Testing engineer	Engineering.....	All Engineering
Textile industries, technical work in..	Agriculture.....	Home Economics
Textiles (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Therapist, occupational (<i>see Occupational therapist</i>)		
Time and motion study supervisor....	{Commerce..... Engineering.....}	Industrial Administration {General Engineering Mechanical Engineering}
Trade publications.....	Journalism.....	Various
Traffic engineer.....	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
Transportation and traffic	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Automatic train control; Diesel-electric locomotives; Electric locomotives; Electrolysis prevention; Passenger and freight elevator control; Railway signal systems.		
Transportation economics.....	Commerce.....	Economics
Transportation engineering	Engineering.....	Civil Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Airport planning; Airport traffic control; Maintenance and operation; Railways; Research; Roads and streets planning; Roadway design; Terminal development; Traffic engineering.		
Transportation management.....	Commerce.....	Various
U.S.D.A. Officials.....	Agriculture.....	{General Agriculture and Graduate School}
Vacuum tubes and electronics.....	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
<i>Includes:</i> Electron optics; Gaseous tubes and conduction in gases; Radio receiving tubes.		
Varnishes (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Veterinary.....	Agriculture.....	Pre-veterinary
Vitamins (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Vocational guidance (<i>see Guidance</i>)		
Water purification (<i>see Chemist</i>)		
Weather specialist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Geography

<i>Occupational Index</i>	<i>School or College</i>	<i>Course</i>
Wildlife management	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Zoology
Wire communications	Engineering.....	Electrical Engineering
Includes: Aeronautical; Alarm and signal systems; Inductive interference; Service control; State and federal communications; Telegraph; Telephone; Traffic control; Transoceanic cable.		
Wood technologist (<i>see Botanist</i>)		
Writers	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	English
For technical writing, the field of the subject matter is excellent preparation, along with training in English. Suggested subjects:—		
	Architectural Engineering; Architecture; Engineering; Music, Instrumental Major; Music, Theory Major; Music, Voice Major; English; Journalism; Political Science.	
X-ray applications	{Engineering.....	All Engineering
	{Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Chemistry
Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. physical director.....	Physical Education.....	Physical Education
Zoologist.....	Liberal Arts and Sciences.....	Zoology
In national, state, and county conservation departments and park services.		

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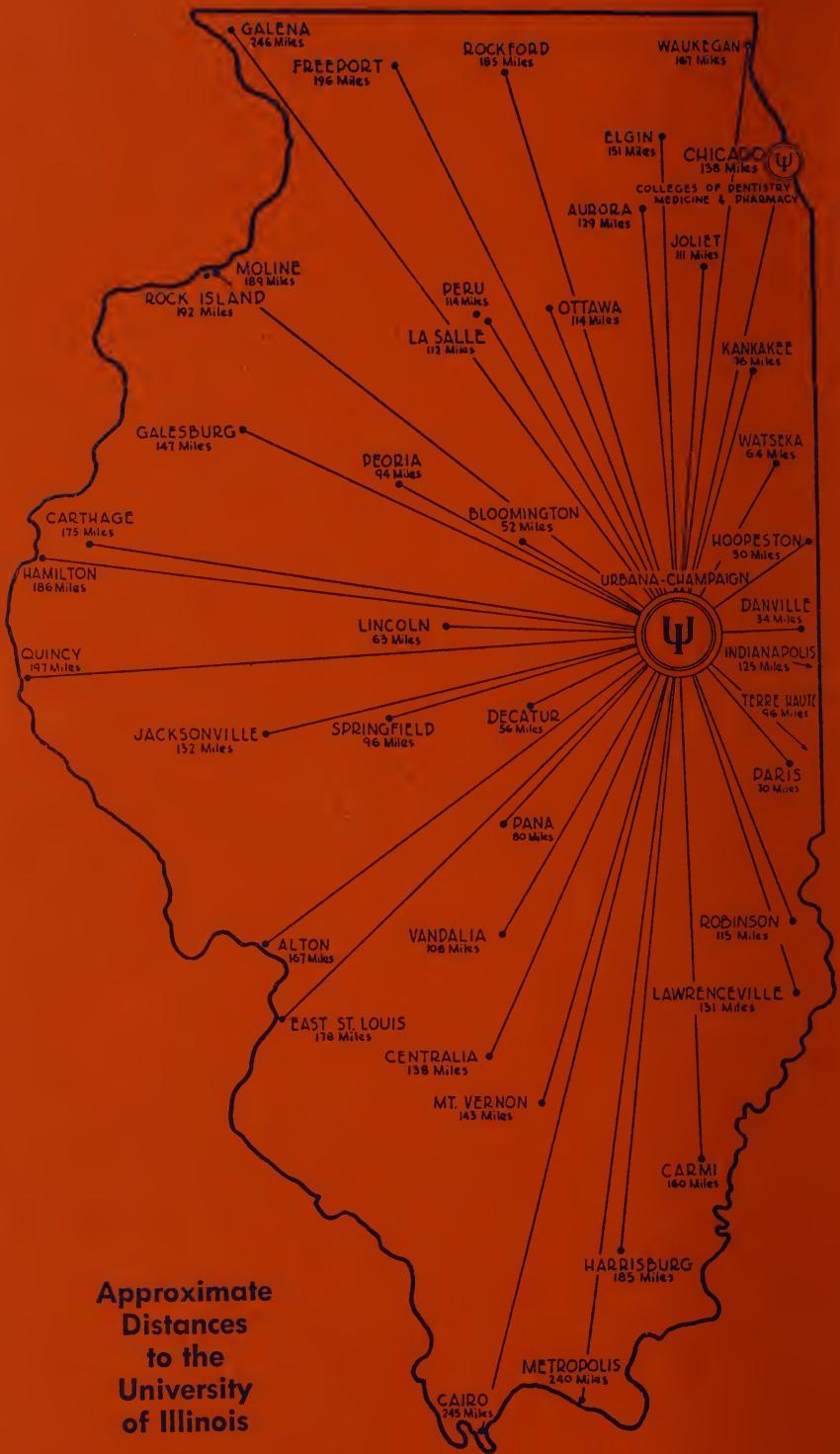
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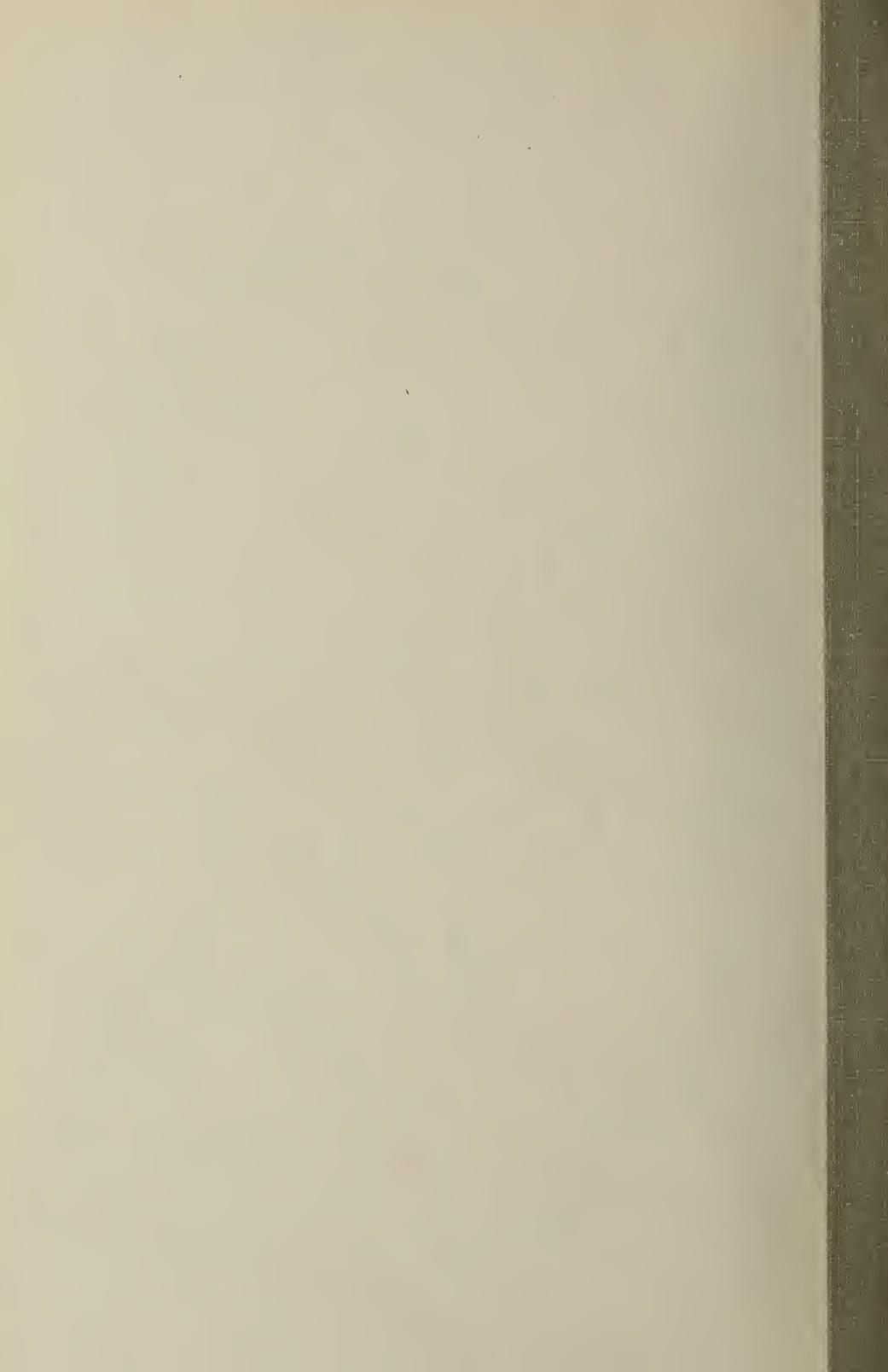
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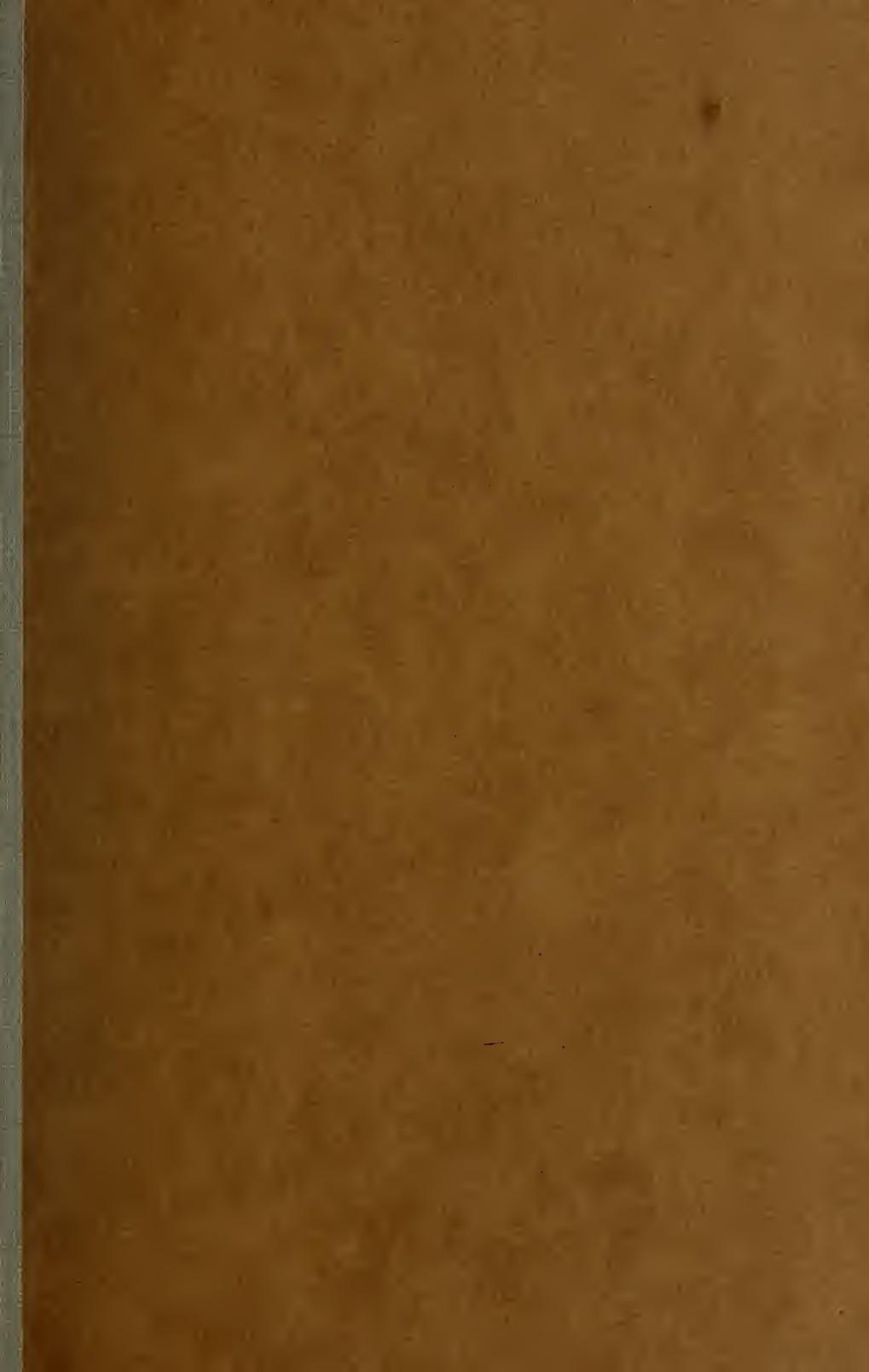
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